C. G. F. 7]

4161/42

GOVERNMENT OF COORG

Secretariat ..... File No. Rdis 117/55

Serial No. Cal-1

195

((1))

Month and year of Record.....195

SUBJECT

Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 — Framing of Rules

Previous References	Later References
Note file Pages - 1 — to ~~128~~	
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WD—776—CGP—27,500—20-3-56.

C. G. F. 5]

R. Ds 117/53 — Coorg Secretariat

OFFICE NOTE SHEET

D. No. 2896

Subject: —

File No. P.H.23 1954

Prevention of Food Adulteration Act,1954-Framing of rules.

P&C

Letter No.F.12-82/54-Ds, dated the 16th October 1954 from the Government of India, Ministry of Health.

The Puc may kindly be perused. The Government of India state that they are considering the question of making rules in exercise of powers conferred by section 23 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act,1954, which has received the assent of the President. In this connection, they state that they require copies of the rules,regulations and bye-laws which have been made by the State Governments in exercise of powers conferred by the State Legislation on the subject. They request further that any changes,modifications or amendments which may hereafter be made in these rules,regulations and bye-laws before the enforcement of the provisions of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act,1954, be informed to their Ministry.

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER FOR LAW AND ORDER, COORG. No. HOS4 Date 24/X/54

In this connection,it is submitted that an up-to-date printed copy of the rules(Pure Food Rules) embodying the latest amenments is not available as the same has not been given for printing. As the Government of India require this by the 1st of November,1954, it is for orders whether a copy of the rules may be sent. The changes,modifications or amendments which have been made so far will be pasted against the respective rules. A copy of the Coorg Pure Food Act will also be sent. It has also been proposed to bring in an amendment to the Coorg Pure Food Act in respect of eating the flesh of animals died on account of natural causes. A draft bill has been submitted in a separate file. This may also be informed to the Govt. of India.

'A'

G.S. 22/X/54

An up-to-date copy of the Rules & a copy of the Act may be sent to the A/G & they may also be informed as above.

M.L. for Yes 28/10

Please see para 3 of the office note. Draft put up for approval

3/11/54

Issue as a

6/11/54

G.S.
pl. issue
5/11

Issued vide B 7032
8.11.54

Letter no. F-12-2/54-DS, dated the 26th Nov., 1954 from the Govt of India Ministry of Health

Subject:- Prevention of Food Adulteration Act 1954 - Enforcement of -

The Govt of India, Ministry of Health, while forwarding a copy of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, which was passed very recently, say that a further communication as regards the framing of rules under Sections 23 & 24 of the Act will follow and also as to the fixing of a date from which the Act should come into force

These communications will be awaited

For perusal.

30/11/54.

Letter No.F.12-2/54-DS, dated the 21st December, 1954, from the Government of India, Ministry of Health.

Subject:- Prevention of Food Adulteration Act 1954- Enforcement-

The Puc may kindly be perused.

The Government of India, Ministry of Health, state that before bringing in force the Central Food Adulteration Act, certain preliminary steps have to be taken so that no difficulty is experienced in the Administration of the Act after its commencement.

Under Section 3 of the Act, a central Committee for Food standards has to be appointed and Part 'C' States will be represented by two representatives who will be nominated by the Government of India on the recommendations of the State Governments. Accordingly, the G.O.I. request that the recommendation of this State be intimated to their Ministry by the 20th January, 1955.

The M.L.O. has noted in one or the files that the post of the Health Officer would be abolished when Dr.C.B.Kariappa retires and that the two departments would be amalgamated and that the State Medical Officer would be the Head of the two deptts., with an Assistant Health Officer to supervise the Public Health work. In the circumstances, it is not known as to whom has to be recommended from this State for nomination as member of the Committee for Food Standards. Orders are solicited.

Under Section 4 of the Act, the Govt. of India will set up a Food Laboratory and under Section 4(2) and 23 Draft Rules will be framed which will then be circulated between the States for comments.

Under Section 2(vii) the State Governments have to declare, by gazette notifications 'local Area' and under Section 2(viii)(2) 'Local Authority' if necessary. These have been defined in the Coorg Pure Food Act and

it may not be necessary to define them once again. The 13
State Governments have to appoint Public Analysts and
Food Inspectors under Section 8 & 9 of the Act, only
after the Rules have been framed by the Central Govt.
laying down the requisite qualifications. At present
the Chemical Examiner to the Govt. of Mysore is the
Food Analyst for Coorg. However, the Rules ~~maxxx~~ may
be awaited. for further action

The State Govts. have to frame Rules under 14
Sec.24 of the Act in consultation with the Central
Committee which is to be appointed shortly. In this
Connection, the Govt. of India have invited attention
of the State Govts. to Sec.10(1)(c) of the Act where
the expression ~~of the~~ Health Officer having jurisdiction 'A'
in the Local Area has been used and as in different
States persons bearing different designations may
perform the functions of the Health Officer. the Govt.
of India request the State Govts. to consider the ~~xxxx~~
insertion of a suitable definition of that expression
in the Rules to be framed by them.

In this connection, a copy of the Coorg Pure 15
Food Rules framed under Sec.28 of the Coorg Pure Food
Act, embodying the latest amendments has been sent to
the Govt. of India. The Central Committee will examine
these Rules.In regard to the designation of the Health
Officer, in this State, it is in accordance with the
definition as at 'A' above. ~~The~~

'vide this office No. 7032 dt. 8.11.54 Page 3'

The Rules will be promulgated only after the Act 16
is brought into force. However, the framing of fresh
Rules or otherwise may be examined on the lines of the
remarks of the Central Committee.

All Rules, Regulations and Bye-Laws relating to 17
the prevention of adulteration of food, made under the
corresponding State laws and in force immediately before
the commencement of the Act shall, except where and so
far as they are inconsistent or repugnant to the provi-

17 provisions of the Act, continue in force until altered, amended or repealed by Rules made under the Act. This will be examined after the Rules are framed

18 The Act is proposed to be brought into force on 1.2.55 and the Govt. of India requests the views of the State Govts. by the 20th January, 1955.

19 For orders. (Ref para 2)

HO to draw pl
No 29/12
20 27/12/54
27/12

HO may pl see for remarks,
may
7/1

HO Y/o
No. 10080
7.1.55

21 Retransmitted. The note put up by the office on the Government of India Letter is quite exhaustive. I have no further remarks to offer except that Coorg being a small State there seems no necessity to nominate two members to represent this State in the Central Committee. I may further add that since I have been re-employed as Malaria & Health Officer my name may be nominated to represent this State in the Central Committee.

HEALTH OFFICER, COORG.

U/o No PH·2303
13·1·1955

22 Submitted. The remarks of the Health Officer at Para 21 of the notes may be perused orders are solicited from para 8 of the notes.

15/1/55.

G.S

23 We have no comments to offer. However, our Rules

P.T.O.

Rules will be examined in conformity with the 23
rules which will be framed by the Committee
for Food Standards.

Since the Malaria and Health Officer has been 24
re-employed he may perhaps be nominated as this
State nominee and the Government of India
informed accordingly.

17/1

25

M.

18/1.

19/1

Please see para 25 of the notes. Draft letter 26
to the Government of India is put up for appl.

19/11/55
19/11/55.

19/1

5.

NO.B. 10440
20.1.55.

Encl. nil. F.12-24/54-DS, dated the 22nd January
1955, from the G.O.I, Ministry of Health.

To Govt. of India, Ministry of Health, 27
Request that the recommendations of the State
Govt. i.e. Report of the State nominee for
nomination as Representative to the Central
Committee for Food Standards be communi-
cated to their ministry immediately.
In this connection Please see pages 17 of the file.

1

A reply communicating the name of Dr C.B. Kariappa, H.O Coorg, as this State's nominee for nomination as representative to the Central Committee for Food standards has already been sent vide this office no. R. 10440 dt. 20.1.55, which might have been received in the office of the Secretary, Ministry of Health, by this time this may be filed

28 Jn as dus

27/1/55

27/1/55

27/1

GS.

Rec'd { Letter no. F.9-1/55 dt. 12.1.55 from the Govt. of India, Ministry of Health
Endt no. P.H 2489 dt. 8.2.55 from the Health Officer, Coorg

Desp. { Letter no. F.12-2/54-DS dt. 4.2.55 from the Govt of India, Ministry of Health.

24 P.M.C.I. The Govt. of India, Ministry of Health, while forwarding the draft of the Rules to be made by the Govt. of India under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, requests the comments of State Govt on the Rules by the 10th Feb, 1955.

30 Please refer to the remarks of the H.O. at page 23 of the file. He has quoted the provision under sub-section (2) of Section 13 of the Coorg Pure Food Act, 1940. He has not stated the purpose for which this provision has been quoted here. His wordings are not clear. It is

'Flag Q'

presumed from his remarks that under Rule 9 of the Draft Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, under the heading Duties of food inspectors, he wants to add the following

any food, specially milk and butter found to be 31
clearly adulterated should after taking the sample for
chemical examination be produced before a Magistrate
for destruction so as to prevent further sale of
such articles and, Any person found with the flesh
of any animal which has died on account of
natural causes after due proof must be produced
before a Magistrate for destruction

It is presumed that he has no comments to 32
offer on other points. If the remarks of the M.O.
are accepted, the Govt of India will be informed
accordingly.

Para 11. The Govt of India state that they 33
originally
had proposed to bring in force the provisions of
Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, w.e.f. the
1st February, 1955, and that as the replies from
the State Govts of certain State Governments were not
received, the Act could not be brought into force
from that date. They now propose to bring it
in force w.e.f 1.3.55. They request that their
by 15-2-55
Ministry be informed that the state Govt agrees
to the Act being brought in to force from that
date by the 15th Feb, 1955 failing which the
concurrence of the State Govt would be
assumed.

34 If approved, the Govt of India will be informed that the State Govt concurs to the Act being brought into force from 1.3.55.

35 Our replies on paras 32 & 34 of the note.

G.S. 10/1/55.

36 Para. 34 may be approved & the GOI informed accordingly. The Ho will be asked to amend the present rules in conformity with the Act

Imp
14/2.

M. L & O

37 Govt of India may be informed that this State agrees to the Act being brought into force from 1st March 1955. Meanwhile the rules Govt India has issued under the Act. These have to be enforced by

Ker
16/2

Please see the minutes of the M.D.O at para 37 of the office notes. Draft letter to the Govt. of India put up for approval

38

CS

16/2/55

16/2/55

16/2/55

No B. 11136

17.2.55

Submitted:

Please see the Govt. of India letter to the Govt. of Saurashtra Draft Rules under Section 24 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 have to be framed by the State-governments. Model Rules will not be made by the Govt. of India. As it is difficult to frame Rules, the Govt. of Madras and Mysore may be requested to send a copy of such Rules framed by them.

39

For orders

18/2/55

18/2/55

Ho ving M. see p/u

40 G.S.

M.

26/2

H.O.

No. 11275

28.2.55

D.O. No. PH. 2609
28.2.1955

Retransmitted. Please see CC's Notification No. A.1. 4325/40 dated

41

41 dated the 11th December, 1940, wherein Rules have already been framed by this State Government under the Coorg Pure Food Act, 1940. As such, there seems no necessity to frame fresh rules again. I am, therefore, to suggest that if any amendment is found necessary after the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 comes into force the same may be done to the existing rules. The Law Secretary & the Health Officer may kindly be requested to frame amendment if found necessary. 28/12/55. HEALTH OFFICER 28/12/55

42 Please see the remarks of the Health Officer at para 41 of the note. The existing Rules framed under Coorg Pure Food Act, 1940, may be continued in force as suggested by the H.O However copies of the rules framed under Section 24 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act 1954, by the Govts of Madras and Mysore may be obtained for reference and also to bring in necessary amendments to the existing Rules. For orders.

28/12/55.

G.S.

28/12/55

43 The HO's suggestion may be accepted & copies of the rules framed by Govts of Madras & Mysore may be obtained for reference

M/3

M.L.20

most of the rules framed by this State have been superseded by the rules issued by G of India under section 23 of the Act The remaining rules will be in force till rules under section 24 of the Act are framed by this State. The Law department may examine the existing rules & and suggest- if the rules is to be framed under section 24 of the Act The model rules framed by the ~~Govt~~ Governments of Madras, and Mysore under the said section when received may be sent to the Law department.

Ken
7/3

M
7/3

Please see the corrections of the M(Lab) at para 44 of the notes. Draft letter to the Govt of Madras & Mysore, put up for approval

45

M
6/3/53 ~~M 8/3/53~~

Rentapalli Venkata Krishna Rao
(Given for typing)

M
8/3

46 G.S

M
8/3/53

The Minutes of the C.C. on the PUC.

" What action is to be taken on this letter put up on the file".

Sd.
14-6-55.

The file had been put up for orders of Govt. to publish Govt. of India Notification No. F.9.4./55-D dated 29-5-55 fixing Ist June, 1955 as the date on which the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 shall come into force. Orders have since been received for publishing the said notification in the Coorg Gaxette.

The PUC. is the notification in which the C.C is empowered to discharge the functions of the State Govt. under the Prevention of the Food Adulteration Act, 1954, refered to above. The action now to be taken in the first instance is to republish it in the Coorg Gazette for the information of the general public. Subject to approval draft put up.

Secondly under section 24 of the said Act, rules have to be framed by the State Govt. In this connection the Govt. of Madras and Mysore have been addressed to send a copy of the model rules framed by them. As they have not yet framed the rules the same is awaited. Further action will be taken on receipt of model rules from them.

28.6.55.

28/6/55 For perusal before im

30/6

30/6

letter No. F. 9-4/55-D dated 18-6-55

from the Govt. of India, Ministry of Health.

P C

The Govt of India ministry of health has forwarded a copy of their ministry's letter No. F. 9-24/55-D dt 18.6.55 for the information of the State Govts stating that no action is called for. Until new rules are framed and the existing rules will continue to be in force. 19

In this connection the Govt of Madras and Mysore have been addressed vide this office letter No. 11692 dt. 12-3-55 to send a copy of the model rules framed by them under section 24 of the prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. as they have not yet framed the same, it is to be awaited from them perhaps if approved the Govt of Madras and Mysore will be requested again to send a copy of the same as soon as it is framed. submitted for orders. 10 (4)

2.7.

Regarding appointment of Food Analysts and Food Inspectors action has to be taken only after their qualifications are prescribed by the Govt of India in the Rules pending formulation they may perhaps be filed

Thus P.U.C.

For perusal. 12

7/7

M.L.10

4/7

15

Letter No.2017/IV/F, dated the 28th July, 1955 from the Under Secretary to the Government of Vindhya Pradesh to All State Governments.

Sub:- Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 (37 of 1954)

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104 Please see PUC and the minutes of the Secy thereon. We had received a letter from the Government of Madras on 19-3-1955 stating that model rules under Sec.24 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act 1954 have not been framed by them. In this connection we had addressed to the Government of Mysore also to supply model rules under Sec.24 of the said Act. We have not yet received any reply from Mysore Govt.

10 If approved the Government of ~~India~~ Mysore may be reminded of our request to send a copy of Model rules under Sec.24 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act 1954, and the Govt., of Vindhya Pradesh may perhaps be informed that model rules under sec.24 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act., 1954 have not yet been framed in this State.

106 Subject to approval draft letter to the Secy. to the Govt. of Mysore and Govt. of Vindhya Pradesh put up for consideration.

107 13/8/55

1993/8

I

For 1065/F1.

163

II

1656/F1-2

165

Letter No. II.14396-98/PH, dated the 1-10-1955 from the Secretary to Govt. of Mysore | PUC

Sub:- Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 (Act 37 of 1954) Framing of Model rules under Section 24 of the Act - Request for a copy of

Please see PUC. The Secy to the Govt of Mysore has stated that draft Rules are still under formulation and have not been finalised by the Govt of Mysore If approved the PUC. may be filed

(Flow para 108)

108

109

Letter No.F.41-58/55-PH, dated the 1st Nov., 1955 from the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Health, New Delhi. | PUC

Sub:- Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954- Execution of-

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110

The PUC may kindly be perused.

The Government of India, Ministry of Health, have requested the State Governments to take action in pursuance of the various sections of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

111

Under Section 2(vii), the State Govts. should declare, by Gazette notifications " Local Area" and under Section 2(viii) " a local authority". In this connection it may be stated that these have been defined in the Coorg Pure Food Act, under section 9 and 10, but as per Sec.25 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 the corresponding law that is in force in any State before the Commencement of this Act shall stand repealed. Under the circumstances it is for orders whether it is necessary to declare, by Gazette notification under Sec.9 and 10 (a)(b) and (c)

(K) 17

and (c) of the Coorg Pure Food Act, 1940, the "local area" and "local authority" have been defined. The same may perhaps be published in the Coorg Gazette.

112 For the purpose of Rule 50(2) of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules 1955, the State Govt or the Local authority shall have to appoint licencing authority. For orders whether a copy may be forwarded to the Local authority defined under Sect.10(a)(b) and (c) of the Coorg Pure Food Act.,1940 for taking necessary action and they be requested to take, if necesary, action under sub-section (iii) of Sect 7 of the P.of F. A. Act.,1954 and a notification may be issued as required under Sec.15 of the Prevention of F.Adn. Act.,1954 and as per the Govt. of India letter under reference, to report all occurrences of food poisoning coming within the medical practitioner's cognizance to such officer as may be specified in the notification. For orders whether the madical practitioners may be directed to report such cases to the Health Officer, Coorg

113 The Govt. of India have requested further to appoint requisite number of the Public Analysts and the Food Inspectors under Secs. 8 and 9 of the Act. in accordance with Rules 6 and 8 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955.

114 The qualification for appointment as Public Analyst is:-

A person shall not be qualified for appointment as public analyst unless he-

115 (i) is a graduate with chemistry as one of the subjects, of a University recognised for this purpose by the State Government and has had not less than five years post-graduate experience in the ana-lysis of food in a laboratory under the control of

(a) a public analyst appointed under the Act, or

(b) a chemical examiner to Govt. or

(c) a Fellow of the Royal Institute of Chemistry

Chemistry of Great Britain(Branch E),or

(d) the head of an institution specially approved for the purpose by the State Government; or

(ii) is an M.Sc., in Chemistry, or holds a research degree on the subject, of a University recognised for this purpose by the State Government, and has had not less than two years post-graduate experience in the analysis of articles of food under the control of

(a) public analyst appointed under the Act, or

(b) a chemical examiner to Government, or

(c) a Fellow of the Royal Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain(Branch E),or

(d) the head of an institution specially approved for the purpose by the State Government; or

(iii) is a graduate in medicine of a University recognized for the purpose by the State Govt. with a post- graduate qualification in Public Health and with experience in food analysis for at least five years; or

(iv) is a Fellow of the Royal Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain(Branch E) with at least one year's experience of food analysis in India:

Provided that for a period of four years from the commencement of the Act, persons whose qualifications, training and experience are regarded by the State Govt. as affording, subject to such further training, if any, as may be considered necessary, a reasonable guarantee of adequate knowledge of and competence may be appointed as public analysts.

QUALIFICATION FOR APPOINTMENT AS FOOD INSPECTORS:-

A persons shall not be qualified for appointment as Food Inspector unless he -

(i) is a medical officer in charge of the health administration of a local area, or

(ii) is a graduate in medicine, or a licentiate in medicine, or

(iii) is a holder of qualification in sanitary science registrable as an additional qualification by

qualification by the State Medical Council, or Health Officers Examination certificate, or possesses qualifications prescribed by the respective State Governments for appointment of Sanitary Inspectors of Health Inspectors

121 Provided that for a period of four years from the date on which the Act takes effect, persons whose qualifications, training and experience are regarded by the State Government as affording, subject to such further training, if any, as may be considered necessary, a a reasonable guarantee of adequate knowledge and competence may be appointed as Food Inspectors.

122 The Govt. of India have requested to frame Rules under Sec.24 of the Act in consultation with Central Committee for Food Standards. In this connection it may be stated that we have requested the Govt. of Madras and Govt. of Mysore to furnish us a copy of the model rules framed by them in accordance with Sec.24 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act,1954. We have received a reply from the Govt. of Mysore stating that the draft rules are still under formulation and has not been finalised. We may perhaps request once again the Govt. of Madras and Mysore to furnish us the model rules if the same has been framed by them.

Pl. put up a reminder M

Orders are solicited.

(From para 110)

G.S. 19/11/55

121 For perusal (HO may in the first instance be asked to furnish the remarks if any)

M 19/11

M.L.D. Ven. 21/11

M 21/11

PTO

Submitted.

Please see para 123 and 124 of these notes. 123

Draft endt and draft letter to the Govt of Madras and flyside put up.

124

22/11/55

22/11/55

Issue

28-11-55

Issued on 3-12-55

Letter No. F. 41-53/55. PH, dated the 11th Nov, 1955 from the Under Secretary to the Govt of India, Ministry of Health

PUC

Subj:- Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules 1955 - Definition and standards of quality for Asafoetida in the

Please see PUC. The necessary amendment suggested by the Govt of India has since been made in the Govt of India letter No. F. 41-53/55. PH, dated 16th Dec 1955. PUC may therefore, be filed. (Flyside para 127)

121

p. 191

10/12/55

10/12/55

12/12

Letter No. F. 41-56/55-PH, dated the 22nd Nov., 1955 from the Under Secretary to the Govt of India

PUC I

Letter No. 120361/55-1 H3, dated the 6th Dec., 1955 from the Addl Secy. to the Govt of Madras.

PUC II

PUC I

The Govt of Madras have requested the Govt of India 125

have requested all State Govts to issue

necessary instructions with regard to ~~Margarine~~
If approved a copy of the ~~letter~~ Govt of India letter
may be forwarded to the H.O., and he may be
requested to issue necessary instructions under
intimation to this office ~~and~~ the Govt of India will
be informed after the instructions are issued by the
H.O., Coorg and the same is received in
this office

'A'

Subject to approval draft endt. put up for
Consideration

12

PUC. II.

The Govt of Madras have informed that
draft Rules under Sec. 24 of the Prevention of
Food Adulteration Act, 1954 have not yet been
framed by them. No action seems necessary
on PUC II now. May be filed and the Govt
of Madras may be requested after some time
to furnish us a copy of the Rules

(From para 12 E)

130

RN
16/12/55

GS

~~16/12/55~~

'A' May be approved

DF
22/12

M.L.O.

Yes
22/12

M
22/12

Letter No. 7-41-36/55-PH, dated the 22nd Feb., 1956 from the Under Secretary to the Govt of India, Ministry of Health, New Delhi. | PUC I

Letter No. 7-41-70/55-PH, dated the 6th March, 1956 from the Dy. Secy. to the Govt of India, Ministry of Health, New Delhi | PUC II

Sub:- Prevention of Food Adulteration Act., 1954 - Rules etc.,

Please see PUC. I. The Govt of India have 135
forwarded 10 printed Copies of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955 for the use of this State Govt In this connection it may be stated that with regard to the appointment of Food Inspectors etc., be have called for the Remarks of the Health Officer, Coorg, Vide this office endt No.B. 10103/R-Dis.117/55, dated the 3-12-55 and Reminded to expedite the Reply The same may be awaited. (C)

PUC. I may perhaps be filed for the present and action may be taken after the receipt of Reply from H.O., Coorg | 137 PR. send to H.O. after a week if no reply is received from him

PUC. II may kindly be perused. No-action 135
seems necessary on the subject so far as this State is concerned. may be filed after perusal.

(From para 133)

For perusal. 136

19/3/56
17/3/56

M 19/3 M 14/4

M.L.O.

138 Please see para 137 of these notes. Reminder to H.O., Coorg put up for signature

JNV 19/4/56

19/4/56

PUC Letter No. PH. 137, dated the 17th April, 1956 from the H.O., Coorg.

Subj:- Food Adulteration Act., 1954 - Copies supply of - Request for the

139 Please see PUC. The H.O., has requested to obtain 100 printed Copies of the Food Adulteration Act., 1954 for use of his department and Municipalities and Notified Areas

140 For Orders whether the Govt of India may be requested to give us 100 printed Copies of the said Act.

(Flow para 139)

JNV 19/4/56

GS 141 9/4/56

M 19/4

142 Draft letter to the under Secy. to the Govt of India put up for approval.

JNV 20-4-56

GS 21/4/56

M 21/4

Under issue

Letter No. F. 41-64/55-PH, dated the 24th April, 1956 | PUC
from the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry
of Health New Delhi

Sub:- Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955-

PUC. is submitted for favour of 143
perusal. A copy may be given to A.12
for information and guidance
(Flag A-142)

KN
30/4/56

5/5/56 75

Draft endt put up for approval 144

KN
7/5/56

7/5/56

Letter No. PH. 265, dated the 2nd May, 1956 from | PUC I
the Health Officer, Coorg

Sub:- Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954-
Execution of -

—o—

Please see PUC and the reference 145
marked thereon In this connection paras
110 to 124 of these notes may kindly
be perused The remarks of the Health
Officer on the subject seems to be
acceptable

For Orders Whether action may be 146

95

be taken on the lines of H.O Case.

(Flow para 145)

16/5/56

16/5/56

UA 16/5/56

Gen. Secy

Letter No. F. 14-37/56-PH, dated the 31st July, 1956 from the Under Secretary to the Govt of India, Ministry of Health, New Delhi

Letter No. F. 14-18/56-PH, dated the 8th Sept., 1956 from the Under Secretary to the Govt of India, Ministry of Health, New Delhi

Letter No. F. 41-69/55-PH, dated the 7th Sept., 1956 from the Under Secretary to the Govt of India, Ministry of Health, New Delhi

147 PUC I to IV may kindly be perused.

In view of the impending merger of this State with greater Mysore it is for consideration as to whether this file may be taken to Mysore Secretariat for taking necessary action.

148 This file has been included in the list of files that has to be taken to new Secretariat thinking that this file will

P.T.O

will not come back on time. For orders.

9/x/52.
9x52

(Shri [illegible]) The question of the consideration 149
of the New Mysore Court fee
on file laid on Bangalore.

TNP
9/2 M.L.O.

13/10

Action will have to be 150
taken to enforce the Act
and the Rules thereon the
Rules as applied to
this State will continue to
be in force until their
arrangements are made
by the new State. This
will necessarily take
some time. Meanwhile
the State will have to
enforce the Act and the
Rules therefor necessary
action may be taken to
designate the officers under
the Act and the Rules, and
assign the various functions
powers and duties under the Act and
the Rules

13/10/52. 14/9/2

Resubmitted.

Please see the Orders of the Hon. Minister for Laws & Order at para 44 of these notes. The file may perhaps be passed on to Law Department for taking necessary action for orders.

Law Deptt.
U.O.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

The powers of the State Government under the Act does not seem to have been delegated to the Chief Commissioner. The Government of India wrote in February, 1955 that the question of delegating the powers under the Act to the Part C States Act is under consideration, vide page 159 of the file. But no such delegation seems to have been made so far as there is no paper in the file to this effect In the absence of delegation of powers of the State Govt under the Act to the Chief Commissioner it will not be possible to take any action.

The Act which is an all-India Act and the rules issued thereunder have already come into force. Neither the Mysore Govt nor the Madras Govt have so far framed any rules under section 24 of the Act. Without model rules it will not be possible to frame rules. As the Act is an all-India Act the rules that has been formulated by the Govt of Mysore may be easily extended to Coorg. In these circumstances it seems that the question of taking further action in the matter may be left to the new Government. For orders.

It is further submitted that the issue of notification orders, etc, requires a thorough study of the Act and the rules issued thereunder and that within the very short time left it may not be possible to ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ to do all these.

Further as already pointed above the powers of the State Government under the Act have not been delegated to the Chief Commissioner.

For orders.

(cus)/26/4

TM
27/4

(S.S.)

Circle be cleared with by the New Mysore State Govt

29/10/56

1/5
Nil
30/10/56

14.4.0

IMMEDIATE

No.F.12-2/54-DS.
Government of India.
Ministry of Health.

New Delhi, the 16th October, 1954.

From

Shri Krishna Bihari, M.A.,
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

To

All Governments of Parts A, B, and C States.

Subject:- Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954
Framing of rules.

Sir,

I am directed to say that the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, received the assent of the President on the 29th September, 1954. Copies of the Act will be sent to all the State Government, shortly

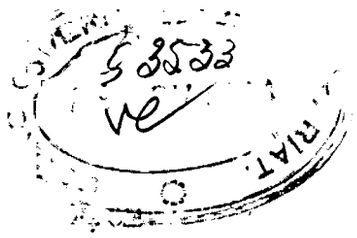
2. The Government of India are considering the question of making rules in exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the aforesaid Act. In connection with the preparation of the draft rules, the Government of India would require copies of the rules, regulations and bye-laws which have been made by the State Governments in exercise of the powers conferred by the State legislation on the subject of prevention of adulteration of food. The Government of India would be grateful if copies of these rules, regulations and bye-laws which are in force at present in the State could be sent to this Ministry very early, by the 1st November, 1954, if possible. I am also to request that the Government of India may kindly be informed of any changes, modifications or amendments which may hereafter be made in these rules, regulations and bye-laws before the enforcement of the provisions of the prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

Yours faithfully,

K Bihari

Under Secretary.

Nazara'



No.F.12-2/54-D3,
Government of India.
Ministry of Health.

NEW DELHI :-2, the 26th November

To

Shri Krishna Bihari, M.A.,
Under Secretary to the Government of India,

The Governments of Part A, Part B, and Part C States (except Jammu & Kashmir)

Subject:- Prevention of Food Adulteration Act 1954
Enforcement.

Sir,

I am directed to forward a copy of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 (No.37 of 1954) and to say that a decision will follow as regards the fixing of dates under sections 23 and 24 of the Act and the fixing of a date from which the Act should come into force.

Yours faithfully,

KB Bihari

UNDER SECRETARY.

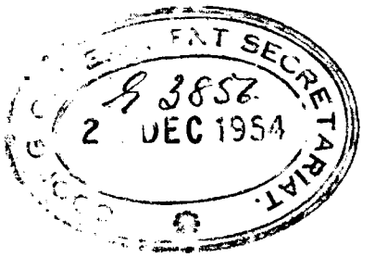
"DATED".

No.F.12-2/54-DS.

Copy (with 10 ~~x~~ copies of the Act forwarded for information to the Director General of Health Services with reference to his u.o. No.1-9/54-PHII, dated the 20th November 1954.

By order,

UNDER SECRETARY.



No.F.12-2/54-DS.
Government of India
Ministry of Health.

New Delhi, the 1st December, 1954.

From

Shri N.B. Chatterji,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

To

All Part C State Governments.

Subject:- Prevention of Food Adulteration Act 1954 - Enforcement.

Sir,

I am directed to say that as the State Government are aware, the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 which was passed by the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha, received the assent of the President on the 29th September, 1954, and the Government of India are anxious that the Act should be brought into force as soon as possible. Under Section 1(3) of the Act, the Act shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint. Before such a date is appointed certain preliminary steps are to be taken so that no difficulty is experienced in the administration of the Act after its commencement.

2. In pursuance of Section 3 of the Act, the Central Government have to set up a Committee called the Central Committee for Food Standards. I am to request that the recommendations of the State Government for nomination by the Central Government under Section 3(2)(f) of the Act may kindly be intimated to this Ministry not later than the 20th January, 1955.

3. The Central Government are taking action to set up a Central Food Laboratory under Section 4 of the Act. Necessary action will also be taken by the Central Government in respect of Sections 5 & 6 of the Act. The Central Government are drafting Rules under Section 4(2) and Section 23 of the Act and when ready, these draft rules will be sent to the State Government for comments before they are finalised after consultation with the Central Committee for Food Standards.

4. (a) The State Government will have to declare, by Gazette notifications, 'local area' under Section 2(VII) and 'local authority' under Section 2(viii)(2), if necessary. Action has to be taken by State

Governments under clauses (iii) and (iv) of Section 7 of the Act. The State Government will have to appoint the requisite number of Public Analysts and Food Inspectors under Sections 8 & 9 of the Act, only after the Rules have been framed by the Central Government laying down the requisite qualifications.

4. (4) The State Government will also have to frame Rules under Section 24 of the Act. In this connection attention is invited to section 10(1)(c) of the Act where the expression "health officer having jurisdiction in the local area concerned" has been used As persons bearing different official designations may perform the functions of health officers in different States, it is requested that the State Government may consider the insertic of a suitable definition of that expression in the Rules to be framed by them. The draft Rules have to be examined by the Central Committee for Food Standards after it has been appointed, but prior to the Rules being finalised and enforced. It is needless to add that the Rules can be promulgated only after the Act has been brought into force.

5. Notwithstanding the points mentioned above, it is considered that the Act can be brought into force before the Rules are finally made. The attention of the State Government is invited, in this connexion, to Section 25(2) of the Act in accordance with which all Rules, Regulations an Bye-laws relating to the prevention of adulteration of food, made under the corresponding State laws and in force immediately before the commencement of this Act shall, except where and so far as they are inconsistent with or repugnant to the provisions of the Act, continue in force until altered, amended or repealed by Rules made under the Act. The Central Government propose to bring the Act into force on the 1st February, 1955 and I am to request that the views of the State Government in the matter may kindly be communicated to this Ministry immediately.

6. I am to request that in order to enable the Government of India to keep upto the Schedule drawn up by them for the enforcement of the Act with effect from the date mentioned above, the State Government may kindly send their reply not later than the 20th of January, 1955.

Yours faithfully,

DEPUTY SECRETARY.

RDB.
20.12.

No.B. 10446 Mercara, dt. 20-1-55

To DESPATCH

The Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Health,
N E W D E L H I-2.

Subject:-Prevention of Food Adulteration Act 1954-enforcement-
.....

Sir,

I am directed to refer to your Ministry's letter No.F.12-2/54-DS, dated the 21st December, 1954, on the above subject, and to state that this State Government has no comments to offer. However, the rules which have already been framed by the State Government will be examined in conformity with the rules which will be framed by the Government of India.

2. I am ~~to add that~~ further to state that this State Govt desires that Dr.C.B.Kariappa, Malaria and Health Officer, Coorg, may kindly be nominated under section 3(f) of the Act as one of the two representatives who represent Part C States.

Yours faithfully,

Secretary to the Govt.,
~~Govt of Coorg~~ Gl.Deptt.II.

14/1/55 19/1/55

COORD GOVT SECRETARIAT 94181 17 JAN

IMMEDIATE.

NO. F.12-24/54-D.
Government of India.
Ministry of Health.

NEW DELHI - 2, dated 12th January, 1955.

From

Shri Krishna Bihari, M.A.,
Under Secretary to the Government of India,

To

All State Governments (except Jammu & Kashmir and Manipur).

Subject:- Prevention of food Adulteration Act, 1954 - Constitution of the Central Committee for Food Standards under Section 3 of the Act.

Sir,

I am directed to refer to paragraph 2 of this Ministry's letter No. F.12-2/54-DS, dated the 21st December, 1954, and to request that the (name of the representative whom the State Government desire to nominate under Section 3(2)(e) of the Act, may kindly be communicated to this Ministry immediately) ((the recommendations of the State Government for nomination by the Central Government under Section 3(2)(f) of the Act may kindly be intimated to this Ministry immediately and in any case not later than the 20th January, 1955.

* ()For Parts A and B States only.

(())For Part C States only.

(T.V.Anantanarayanan)
for Under Secretary.

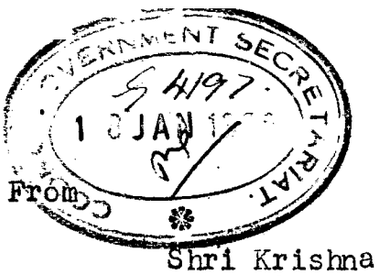
No. F. 12-24/54-D.

Copy forwarded for information to the Director General of Health Services.

By order,

for Under Secretary.

(17)



No.F.9-1/55-D.
Government of India,
Ministry of Health.

New Delhi-2, the 12th January, 1955.

From

Shri Krishna Bihari, M.A.,
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

To

All Part A, Part B, Part C States
(Except Jammu & Kashmir)

Subject:- Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 -
Framing of rules.

.....

Sir,

With reference to para 3 of this Ministry's letter No. F.12-2/54-DS, dated the 21st December, 1954, I am directed to forward the draft of the rules to be made by the Government of India under Sections 4(2) and 23(1)(z) of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. It is proposed to publish these rules in the Gazette of India dated the 8th January, 1955, inviting objections and suggestions from the public by the 10th February, 1955. I am to request that the comments of the State Government on these draft rules may kindly be furnished to this Ministry on or before that date.

Yours faithfully,

K Bihari

UNDER SECRETARY.

No.F.9-1/55-D.

*60 spare copies to be sent to DGHS.

Copy with a copy of draft* rules forwarded for information to the:-

(i) Director General of Health Services with reference to his U.O. No.1-5/54-PHI, dated the 31st December, 1954.

(ii) All Ministries of the Government of India;

(iii) Department of Parliamentary Affairs.

For the Ministry of Commerce & Industry only

The Ministry of Commerce & Industry are requested to inform this Ministry of the type and quantity of foods, other than food-grains, that have been imported from abroad during the

P.T.O.

19

last three years and the procedure followed in the matter of the grant of licenses for this purpose. This information is required for the purpose of making rules under section 23(1)(a) of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

For the Ministry of Food & Agriculture only

The Ministry of Food & Agricultural are requested kindly to inform this Ministry of the type and quantity of food grains imported from abroad during the last three years and the procedure followed for the grant of liceses for this purpose. This information is required in connection with the making of rules under section 23(1)(a) of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

It is requested that the comments of the Director General of Health Services etc., may be furnished to this Ministry on or before the 10th February, 1955.

By order,

K B Lal

S.L.

UNDER SECRETARY.

(21

(To be published in Part II, Section 3 of the Gazette of India dated the 8th January, 1955)

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 5th January, 1955.

No.PFA/Sec.23/F.9-1/55-D. The following draft of certain rules which the Central Government proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 4 and sub-section (1) of section 23 of the Preventic of Food Adulteration Act, 1954(37 of 1954),after consultatio with the Central Committee for Food Standards, is hereby published for the information of persons likely to be affect thereby; and notice is bereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 10th February, 1955

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date so specified shall be considered by the Central Government.

DRAFT RULES

PART I - PRELIMINARY

1. Short title, extent and commencement.- (1) These rules may be called the PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION RULE 1955.

(2) They extend to the whole of India except the State of Jammu & Kashmir.

(3) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Definitions.- In these rules, unless the context otherwise required -

(a) "Act" means the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 (37 of 1954).

(b) "Director" means the Director of the Laboratory.

P.T.O.

(23)

(c) "Laboratory" means the Central Food Laboratory.

(d) "Form" means a form set forth in Appendix A to these rules.

PART II - THE CENTRAL FOOD LABORATORY

3. Functions.- In addition to the functions entrusted to the Laboratory by the Act, the Laboratory shall carry out the following functions, namely:-

(a) analysis of samples of food sent by any officer or authority authorized by the Central Government for the purpose and submission of the certificate of analysis to the authorities concerned;

(b) investigations for the purpose of fixation of standards of any article of food;

(c) investigations in collaboration with the laboratories of Public Analysts in the various States for the purpose of standardizing methods of analysis.

4. Analysis of food samples. -(a) Samples of food for analysis whether under sub-section (2) of section 13 of the Act or under clause (a) of rule 3 shall be sent either through a messenger or by registered post in a sealed packet, enclosed, together with a memorandum in Form I in an outer cover addressed to the Director.

(b) The packet as well as the outer cover shall be marked with a distinguishing number.

(c) A copy of the memorandum and a specimen impression of the seal used to seal the packet shall be sent separately by registered post to the Director.

(d) On receipt of the packet, it shall be opened either by the Director or by an officer authorized in writing in that behalf by the Director, who shall record the condition of the seal on the packet.

(e) After test or analysis, the certificate thereof shall be supplied forthwith to the sender in Form II.

(f) The fees payable in respect of such certificates shall be according to the rates specified by the Central Government.

(g) Certificates issued under these rules by the Laboratory shall be signed by the Director.

PART III - DEFINITIONS AND STANDARDS OF QUALITY

5. Standards of quality of the various articles of food specified in Appendix B to these rules are as defined in that appendix.

PART IV - PUBLIC ANALYSTS AND FOOD INSPECTORS

6. Qualifications of public analyst. - A person shall not be qualified for appointment as public analyst unless he -

(i) is a graduate, with chemistry as one of the subjects, of a University recognized for this purpose by the State Government and has had for not less than five years post-graduate experience in the analysis of food in a laboratory under the control of (a) a public analyst appointed under the Act, or (b) a chemical examiner to Government, or (c) a Fellow of the Royal Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain (Branch E), or (d) the head of an institution specially approved for the purpose by the State Government; or

(ii) is an M.Sc. in chemistry or holds a research degree on the subject of a University recognized for this purpose by the State Government and has had for not less than two years post-graduate experience in the analysis of articles of food under the control of (a) public analyst appointed under the Act, or (b) a chemcial examiner to Government, or (c) a Fellow of the Royal Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain (Branch E), or (d) the head of an institution specially approved for the purpose by the State Government; or

(iii) is a graduate in medicine of a University recognized for the purpose by the State Government with a post-graduate qualification in Public Health and with experience in food analysis for at least three years; or

(iv) is a Fellow of the Royal Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain (Branch E):

Provided that for a period of four years from the commencement of the Act, persons whose qualifications, training and experience are regarded by the State Government as affording, subject to such further training, if any, as may be considered necessary, a reasonable guarantee of adequate knowledge and competence may be appointed as public analysts.

7. Duties of public analyst:- (1) On receipt of a package from a food inspector or any other person contining a sample for analysis, the public analyst shall compare the seals on the packet with specimen impression received separately and shall note the condition of the seals on the package.

(2) The public analyst shall cause to be analysed such samples of articles of food as may be sent to him by food inspector or any other person under the Act.

(3) After the analysis has been completed he shall forthwith supply to the person concerned a report in triplicate in Form III of the result of the analysis.

(4) A public analyst shall, periodically forward to the State Government reports giving the result of analytical work with a view to their publication at the discretion of the Government.

8. Qualifications of a food inspector.- A person shall not be qualified for appointment as food inspector unless he

(i) is a medical officer in charge of the health administration of a local area, or

(29

(ii) is a graduate in medicine, or

(iii) is a holder of qualification in sanitary science registrable as an additional qualification by the State Medical Council, or Health Officers Examination certificate or possesses qualifications prescribed by the respective State Governments for appointment of sanitary inspectors or health inspectors:

Provided that for a period of four years from the date on which the Act takes effect, persons whose qualifications, training and experience are regarded by the State Government as affording, subject to such further training, if any, as may be considered necessary, a reasonable guarantee of adequate knowledge and competence may be appointed as food inspectors.

9. Duties of food inspectors.- It shall be the duty of the food inspector -

(1) to inspect as frequently as may be prescribed by the Food (Health) Authority or the local authority all establishments licensed for the manufacture, storage or sale of an article of food within the area assigned to him;

(2) to satisfy himself that the conditions of the licences are being observed;

(3) to procure and send for analysis, if necessary, samples of any articles of food which he has reason to suspect are being manufactured, stocked or sold or exhibited for sale in contravention of the provisions of the Act or rules thereunder;

(4) to investigate any complaint which may be made to him in writing;

(5) to maintain a record of all inspections made and action taken by him in the performance of his duties, including the taking of samples and the seizure of stocks, and to submit copies of such record to the health officer

or the Food (Health) Authority as directed in this behalf

(6) to make such enquiries and inspections as may be necessary to detect the manufacture, storage or sale of articles of food in contravention of the Act or rules thereunder;

(7) to stop any vehicle suspected to contain any food intended for sale or delivery for human consumption;

(8) when so authorized by the health officer or the Food (Health) Authority, to detain imported packages which he has reason to suspect contain food, the import or sale of which is prohibited; and

(9) to perform such other duties as may be entrusted to him by the health officer or the Food (Health) Authority.

10. Form of order not to dispose of stock.- Where the food inspector decides to keep under sub-section (4) of section 10 of the Act in the safe custody of the vendor any article of food which appears to him to be adulterated or misbranded, he shall make an order to the vendor to that effect in Form IV; and the vendor shall comply with such order.

11. Form of receipt for food seized by a food inspector.- For every article of food seized and carried away by a food inspector under sub-section (4) of section 10 of the Act, a receipt in Form V shall be given by the food inspector to the person from whom the article was seized.

12. Form of intimation of purpose of taking sample.- Where a food inspector takes a sample of an article of food for the purpose of analysis, he shall intimate such purpose in writing in Form VI to the person from whom he takes the sample.

13. Power of food inspector to deal with carriers of disease handling food.- (1) Where the food inspector is of the opinion that any person engaged in selling or manufacturing any article of food is suffering from or harbouring the germs of any infectious disease, he may examine or cause to be examined such person:

Provided that where such person is a female above the age of eight years she shall be examined by a woman duly authorized by the food inspector.

(2) If on such examination the food inspector finds that such person is suffering from any such disease, he may by order in writing direct such person not to take part in selling or manufacturing any article of food without the permission of the food inspecotr.

PART V -SEALING, FASTENING AND DESPATCH OF SAMPLES

14. Samples of food for the purpose of analysis shall be taken in clean dry bottles or jars which shall be closed by glass stoppers or new corks sufficiently tight to prevent leakage, evaporation, or in the case of dry substance, entrance of moisture, and shall be carefully sealed. In the case of milk the bottle shall be nearly full in order to prevent the separation of fat by shaking in transit. Sweetmeats and other articles of food liable to decomposition shall be sent for analysis not more than 48 hours after they are taken.

15. All bottles containing samples for analysis shall be properly labelled and the parcels shall be properly addressed. The label on any sample of food sent for analysis shall bear -

(a) Serial No.
(b) Name of the sender with official designation, if any.
(c) Name of the vendor.
(d) Date and place of collection.
(e) Nature of article submitted for analysis.
(f) Nature and quantity of preservative, if any, added to the sample.

16. All samples of food sent for analysis shall be packed, fastened and sealed in the following manner, namely -

(a) The stopper shall first be securely fastened so as to prevent leakage of the contents in transit.

(b) The bottle shall then be completely wrapped in fairly strong thick paper. The ends of the papers shall be neatly folded in and affixed by means of gum or other adhesive.

(c) The paper cover shall be further secured by means of strong twine or thread both above and across the bottle and the twine or thread shall then be fastened on the paper cover by means of sealing wax on which there shall be at least four distinct and clear impressions of the seal of the sender, of which one shall be at the top of the packet, one at the bottom and the other two on the body of the packet. The knots of the twine or thread shall be covered by means of sealing wax bearing the impression of the seal of the sender.

17. The container of sample for analysis shall be sent to the public analyst/Director by registered post or by hand in a sealed packet, enclosed together with a memorandum in Form VII in an outer cover addressed to the public analyst/Director.

18. A copy of the memorandum and a specimen impression of the seal used to seal the packet shall be sent to the public analyst/Director separately by registered post.

19. Any person taking a sample of any food for the purpose of analysis under the Act may add a preservative to the sample for the purpose of maintaining it in a condition suitable for analysis.

20. The preservative used in the case of samples of any milk (including skimmed and separated milk), and gur shall be the liquid commonly known as "formalin" that is to say, a liquid containing about 40 per cent of formaldehyde in aqueous solution, in the proportion of two to three drops for one ounce for the sample.

21. The preservatives used in the case of butter, cheese, channa, cream shall be borax or boric acid in the proportion of 0.5 parts for every 100 parts of the sample.

22. Whenever any preservative is added to a sample, the nature and quantity of the preservative added shall be clearly noted on the label to be affixed to the container.

23. The quantity of sample of food to be sent to the public analyst/Director for analysis shall be as specified below:-

Article of food	Quantity to be supplied.
1. Milk.	4 oz.
2. Ghee	2 oz.
3. Butter	2 oz.
4. Khoa	2 oz.
5. Dahi	4 oz.
6. Edible oils.	2 oz.
7. Edible fats.	2 oz.
8. Tea.	2 oz.

(37)

Article of food		Quantity to be supplied
9. Atta.	..	4 oz.
10. Wheat flour.	..	4 oz.
11. Gur.	..	4 oz.
12. Cane sugar.	..	4 oz.
13. Honey.	..	2 oz
14. Prepared food.	..	8 oz.

PART VI - PRESERVATIVES

24. Preservative means a substance which when added to food, is capable of inhibiting, retarding, or arresting the process of fermentation, acidification, or other decomposition of food but does not include common salt (sodium chloride), salt petre (sodium or potassium nitrate), sugar, lactic acid, acetic acid or vinegar, glycerine, alcohol or potable spirits, herbs, hop extract, spices and essential oils used for flavouring purposes or any substance added to food by process of curing known as smoking.

25. No person shall manufacture for sale or sell any article of food which contains preservative:

Provided that the articles of food specified below may contain preservatives of the nature and in proportion mentioned against them:-

Article of food.	Preservative	Parts per million.
1. Sausages and sausage meat containing raw meat, cereals and condiments.	Sulphur dioxide.	450
2. Fruit and fruit pulp (not dried) for conversion into jam or crystallised glace or cured fruit:		
a. Cherries.	do	3000
b. Strawberries & raspberries	do	2000
c. Other fruits	do	1000

Article of food	Preservative	Parts per million
3. Dried fruits:		
a. Apricots, peaches, apples and pears.	Sulphur dioxide.	2000
b. Raisins and sultanas.	-do-	750
4. Unfermented grape juice and non-alcoholic wine made from such grape juice if labelled in accordance with rules.	Benzoic acid.	2000
5. Other non-alcoholic wines, cordials and fruit juices, sweetened or unsweetened.	Sulphur dioxide or Benzoic acid	350 600
6. Jam (including marmalade and fruit jelly prepared in the way in which jam is prepared).	Sulphur dioxide	40
7. Crystallised glace or cured fruit (including candied peel)	-do.	100
8. Fruit and fruit pulp not otherwise specified in this table	-do-	350
9. Sugar (including solid glucose)	-do-	70
10. Corn syrup (liquid glucose)	-do-	450
11. Gelatine	-do-	1000
12. Beer	-do-	70
13. Cider	-do-	200
14. Alcoholic wines	-do-	450
15. Sweetened mineral waters	Sulphur dioxide or Benzoic acid	70 120
16. Brewed ginger beer	Benzoic acid	120
17. Cofee extract	-do-	450
18. Pickles and sauc s made from fruit or vegetables	-do-	250
19. Cornflour (maize starch and other starches)	Sulphur dioxide	100
20. Ginger (intended for export)	-do-	2000 to 4000

Note: (1) The proportion of the preservatives are by weight.

(2) 'Sulphur dioxide' shall include sulphites, and 'benzoic acid' shall include benzeates.

26. No food shall contain more than one of the two preservatives specified in rule 25 except in the case of a mixed food prepared from two or more foods in which different preservatives are permitted, and mixed food so prepared shall not contain a greater amount of any one

p.t.o.

preservative than is specifically allowed in the quantity of that food containing the preservative used in the preparation of the mixed food.

27. Every person who sells any food containing any preservative shall attach to the package containing such food a label in which shall be written in bold letters a statement in the following form:

(a) Contains permitted preservative

Note: The declaration shall be completed by inserting at (a) the word 'this' or 'these' following by the name of the article of food.

28. Every person who sells any package containing any preservative intended for use in food shall attach thereto a label in which shall be written the chemical name of the preservative and the proportion present, in the following form:-

This preservative contains (a) per cent of sulphur dioxide

Note: (i) where the article contains benzoic acid, the words "benzoic acid" shall be substituted for the word "sulphur dioxide".

(ii) The declaration shall be completed by inserting at (a) in words and figures, excluding fractions (e.g. "seventy (70)", the true percentage of sulphur dioxide or benzoic acid present in the article.

PART VII - COLOURING MATTER

29. The addition of a colouring matter to any article of food except as specifically permitted by these rules, is prohibited.

30. Where an artificial colouring matter has been added to any article of food there shall be written in the label attached to any package of food so coloured a statement in capital letters as below:

ARTIFICIALLY COLOURED

Provided that this rule shall not apply to cheese (all classes), ice-cream, mixed ice-cream, butter, icing sugar and gelatine desserts.

31. Notwithstanding provisions of rule 30 caremal may be used without label declaration in non-alcoholic beverages, dahi, sauces and vinegar.

32. The following natural colouring matters may be used in or upon any article of food:

(a) Cochineal or Carmine,

(b) Carotin and Carotenoids,

(c) Chlorophyll,

(d) Lactoflavin,

(e) Caramel, or

(f) any other harmless colour.

33. Inorganic colouring matters and pigments shall not be added to any article of food.

34. No coal tar dyes except the following shall be used in the preparation of foods:

(a) Indigotine (F.D.C.Blue No.2)

(b) Orange I (F.D.C.Orange No. 1)

(c) Amaranth (F.D.C.Red No.2)

(d) Erythrosine (F.D.C.Red No.3)

(e) Tartrazine (F.D.C.Yellow No.5)

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35. Use of synthetic organic colours or coal tar dyes in or upon any food other than those enumerated below are prohibited:

(a) Ice-cream including mixed ice-cream,

(b) Dairy products except milk and Dahi,

(c) Smoked fish,

(d) Egg preparations,

(e) Sweets including pastry and confectionary,

(f) Fruit conserves, jams and jellies, and

(g) non-alcoholic beverages.

36. The maximum limit of permissible colour which may be added to any food shall be one grain per pound of food:

Provided that raw food which is taken after cooking in the usual way shall not contain any colouring matter whatever including those specified in rule 34.

37. The permissible synthetic colouring matter which may be used in or upon foods shall be free from all toxic contaminants that are likely to be introduced during the process of manufacture.

38. The colours specified in rule 34 when used in the preparation of any article of food shall be absolutely pure and free from any harmful impurities.

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PART VIII- PACKING AND LABELLING OF FOODS

39. Unless exempted by the Act or any of the rules thereunder, every label shall include:

(a) the name, trade name, or description of the food contained in the package;

(b) the name and business address of the manufacturer or importer, or vendor, or packer, not being a post office address;

(c) where any permissible preservative is present a statement of nature and quantity or proportion of such preservative;

(d) where any permissible colouring and/or flavouring is present the declaration of such colouring and/ or flavouring of such colouring and/or flavouring; and

(e) the net weight, or number or measure, or volume as the case may require.

40. The declaration under rules shall be printed in dark block types upon a light coloured ground in English, Hindi (in Devnagri script) and at least one of the Chief languages of the State.

41. There shall be a surrounding line enclosing the declaration and in cases in which the words "unfit for babies" are required to be used there shall be another such line enclosing these words.

42. The distance between any part of the words "unfit for babies" and the surrounding line enclosing these words shall not be less than one-sixteenth of an inch.

43. The type used for the declaration shall not in any part, be less than one-eighth of an inch in height:

Provided that where the size of the package does not permit use of a type of one-eighth of an inch, letters of proportionately reduced size may be used:

Provided further that the type used for the words "unfit for babies" shall not be less than twice the height of any part of the declaration.

44. A label shall not contain any statement, claim, design, device, fancy name or abbreviation which is false or misleading in any particular concerning the food contained in the package, or concerning the quantity or the nutritive value or in relation to the place of origin of the said food.

45. The label shall not contain any reference to the Act or any of these rules or any comment on, or reference to, or explanation of any particulars or declaration required by the Act or any of these rules to be included in the label which directly or by implication, contradicts, qualifies, or modifies such particulars or declaration.

46. There shall not appear in the label of any package containing food for sale the words "recommended by the medical profession" or any words which imply or suggest that the food is recommended, prescribed, or approved by medical practitioners.

47. A label which describes a food shall not include the word "pure" or any word or words of the same significance, unless the food is of the composition, strength, purity or quality prescribed by the act or these rules, and unless it is free from artificial colour and preservatives.

48. There shall not be written in the statement or label attached to any package containing any article of food the word "imitation" or any word or words implying that the article is a substitute for any food, unless the use of the said word or words is specifically permitted by rules.

49. The word "pure" or any word or words of the same significance shall not be included in the label of a package that contains an imitation of any food.

50. FORM OF LABELS:

(A) Cofee Mixture: (i) Every package containing a mixture of coffee and chicory shall have affixed to it a label upon which shall be printed such one of the following declarations as may be applicable or any other declaration to the like effect:

(a) In the case of a mixture of coffee and chicory in which the proportion of chicory is 50 per cent or less)

Coffee blended with chicory This mixture contains: Cofee per cent Chicory per cent

(b) In the case of a mixture of coffee and chcory in which the proportion of chicory exceeds 50 per cent:

Chicory blended with coffee This mixture contains: Chicory per cent Coffee per cent

(ii) The label shall not bear any misleading expression such as "French coffee". The admixture of chicory shall be indicated on the same label in the same

bold type and with the same colouring as used for the word 'coffee' and immediately below it.

(iii) If there is attached to the tin or other wrapper bearing the name, trade name or design represent - ting the brand of the mixture of coffee and chicory one of the following courses shall be adopted, namely:

(a) The declaration in English, Hindi (in Devnagri script) and in one of the chief languages of the State may be printed on, or affixed to the transfer or other wrapper or affixed to the portion of the tin or other receptacle not covered by the transfer or other wrapper; or

(b) The declaration in English, Hindi (in Devnagri script) may be printed on the wrapper and the declaration in one of the chief languages of the State may be on a separate label affixed to the transfer or other wrapper or the portion of the tins or other receptacle not covered by the transfer or other wrapper.

Any such transfer or other wrapper shall, in addition, bear the name and business address of the manufacturer, or importer of the mixture of coffee and chicory or of the vendor for whom it is manufactured.

(iv) In the case of a mixture containing more than 50 per cent of chicory, the printed label shall describe the contents as chicory and may also state that it is blended with coffee but no wording shall be used that might suggest that the mixture is sold as coffee whether blended or not.

(B) Condensed Milk or Dessicated (Dried) Milk: (i) Every package containing condensed milk or dessicated (dried) milk shall bear a label upon which is printed such one of the

following declarations as may be applicable or such other declaration substantially to the like effect as may be allowed by the State Government:

(a) In the case of condensed full cream milk (Unsweetened)

CONDENSED FULL CREAM MILK (UNSWEETENED) This tin contains the equivalent of (x) pints of milk

(b) In the case of condensed full cream milk (sweetened)

CONDENSED FULL CREAM MILK (SWEETENED) This tin contains the equivalent of (x).....pints of milk, with sugar added.

(c) In the case of condensed skimmed milk (unsweetened)

CONDENSED MACHINE-SKIMMED MILK OR CONDENSED SKIMMED MILK (UNSWEETENED) UNFIT FOR BABIES This tin contains the equivalent of (x).....pints of milk

(d) In the case of condensed skimmed milk (sweetened)

CONDENSED MACHINE-SKIMMED MILK OR CONDENSED SKIMMED MILK (SWEETENED) UNFIT FOR BABIES This tin contains the equivalent of (x).....pints of milk with sugar added

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(e) In the case of dessicated (dried) full cream milk

DRIED FULL CREAM MILK This tin contains the equivalent of (x).....pints of milk.

(f) In the case of dessicated (dried) partly skimmed milk:

DESSICATED (DRIED) PARTLY SKIMMED MILK Should not be used for Babies EXCEPT under medical advice This tin contains the equivalent of (x).....pints of cream milk.

(g) In the case of dessicated (dried) skimmed milk:

DESSICATED (DRIED) SKIMMED MILK UNFIT FOR BABIES This tin contains the equivalent of (x).....pints of skimmed milk.

(ii) The declaration shall in each case be completed by inserting at (x) the appropriate number in words and in figures, for example, "one and a half ($1\frac{1}{2}$)", any fraction being expressed as eighth, quarters or a half.

(iii) There shall not be placed on any package contained condensed milk or dessicated (dried) milk any comment on, explanation of, or reference to either the statement of equivalence, contained in the prescribed declaration or on the words "Machine skimmed", "skimmed"

or"unfit for babies" except instructions as to dilution as follows:-

"To make afluid not below the composition as fresh milk or skimmed milk or cream milk (as the case may be) with the contents of this package, add (here insert the number of parts) of water by volume to one part by volume of this condensed milk or dessicated (dried) milk."

(iv) wherever the word "milk" appears on the label of a package of condensed skimmed milk or of dessciated (dried) skimmed milk as the description or part of the description of the contents, it shall be immediately preceded or followed by the word "Machine skimmed" or "skimmed" or "partly skimmed" as the case may be.

(C) Ice-Cream. Every dealer in ice-cream or mixed ice-cream who, in the street or other place of public resort, sells or offers or exposes for sale, ice-cream or ice-candy from a stall or from a cart, barrow or other vehicle, or from a basket, pail, tray or other container used without a staff or a vehicle, shall have his name and address along with the name and address of the manufacturer, if any, legible or conspicuously displayed on the stall, vehicle or container, as the case may be.

51. Notice of addition, admixture or deficiency in food:

(1) Every advertisement and every price or trade list or label for an article of food which containes an addition, admixture or deficiency shall describe the food as containing such addition, admixture or deficiency and shall also specify the nature and quantity of such addition, admixture or deficiency. No such advertisement or price or trade list or label attached to the container of the food shall contain any words which might imply that the food is pure.

(2) Every package, containing a food which is not pure by reason of any addition, admixture or deficiency shall be labelled with an adhesive label, which shall have the following

declaration:-

DECLARATION
This (a).....contains an admixture of not more than (b).....per cent of (c)...

(a) Here insert the name of food.

(b) Here insert the quantity of admixture which may be present.

(c) Here insert the name of theadmixture ~~xxxxx~~ or the name of the ingredient which is deficient.

Where the context demands it, the words 'contains an admixture of' shall be replaced by the words 'contains an addition of' or 'is deficient in'.

(3) Unless the vendor of a food containing an addition, admixture or deficiency, has reason to believe that the purchaser is able to read and understand the declaratory label, he shall give the purchaser the information contained in the declaratory label by word of mouth at the time of sale.

(4) Nothing contained in this rule shall be deemed to authorise any person to sell any article of food required under the Act or these rules to be sold in pure condition, otherwise than in its pure condition.

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PART IX - PROHIBITING & REGULATING OF SALES

52. No person shall either by himself or by any servant or agent sell -

(a) cream which has not been prepared from milk or which contains less than 40 per cent of milk fat,

(b) milk which contains any added water,

(c) ghee containing any added matter not exclusivel derived from milk fat,

(d) skimmed milk (fat abstracted) as milk,

(e) a mixture of two or more edible oils as an edible oil,

(f) vanaspati in which ghee has been added,

(g) tomato juice containing added salt, sugar, or dextrose, unless the main panel or the main label of every package thereof carries, legibly and conspicuously, a declaration by name of the presence of such added substance,

(h) a jam that contains added pectin or pectinous preparation unless both the inner and the outer labels of every package thereof carry, legibly and conspicuously, a declaration of such added substance,

(i) any article of food which contains or in the preparation of which artificial sweetener has been used.

53. No person shall use the word honey or any word, mark, illustration, or device that suggests honey on the label or any package of, or in any advertisement for, any food that resembles honey but it is not pure honey.

54. No person shall sell or have in his possession for the purpose of sale or for use as an ingrdient in the preparation of an article of food for sale a mixture of ghee or butter and any substance (a) prepared in imitation or as a substitute for ghee or butter, or (b) consisting of or containing any oil or fat which does not conform to the definition of ghee:

Provided where a mixture prohibited by this rule is required for the preparation of an article of food, such mixture shall be made only at the time of the preparation of such article of food.

55. No person shall sell any food containing any colouring, flavouring matter or preservative, or any other chemical substances such as saxin, dulcin, glucin or other synthetic sweetening matter or any mineral oil, mineral fat or mineral salt (except sodium choloride) or parrafin or resin, unless the addition or presence of any such substance to that food is specifically permitted by the rules:

Provided that saccharine may be added to any food if the containers of such food are labelled with an adhesive declaratory label, which shall be in the form given below:

This..... contains an
(name of food)

admixture of not more than.....

per cent of saccharine.

Exclusively meant for use by
diabetic patients or person suffering
from obesity or where sugar is
contraindicated.

56. N o person shall, sell or use as an ingredient in the preparation of any article of food intended for sale, the flesh of any animal or fowl which has died on account of natural causes

PART X - CONDITIONS FOR SALE AND LICENCE

57. Conditions for sale:-(1) Every utensil or container used for manufacturing, preparing or containing any food or ingredient of food intended for sale shall be kept at all times in good order and repair and in a clean and sanitary condition. No such utensil or container shall be used for any other purpose.

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(2) No person shall use for manufacturing, preparing or containing any food or ingredient of food intended for sale, any utensil or container which is imperfectly enamelled, or imperfectly tinned or which is made of such materials or in such a state as to be likely to injure such food or render it noxious.

(3) Every utensil or container containing any food or ingredient of food intended for sale shall at all time be either provided with a tight-fitting cover or kept closed or covered by a properly fitting lid or by a close fitting cover or gauze, net or other material of a texture sufficiently fine to protect the food completely from dust, dirt and flies and other insects.

(4) No utensil or container used for the manufacture or preparation of, or containing any food or ingredient of food intended for sale shall be kept in any place in which such utensil or container is likely by reason of impure air or dust or any offensive, noxious or deleterious gas or substance or any noxious or injurious emanations.

exhalation, or effluvium, to be contaminated and thereby render the food noxious.

(5) A utensil or container made of the following materials or metals, when used in the preparation of food shall be deemed to render it unfit for human consumption:

i. container which have become rusty;

ii. enamelled containers which have become chipped and rusty;

iii. copper or brass containers which are not properly tinned; and

iv. containers made of aluminium containing an admixture of lead.

58. Conditions for Licence. (1) No person shall manufacture, sell, stock, distribute or exhibit for sale any of the following articles of food except under a licence:-

(a) milk or skimmed milk or separated milk,

(b) milk products, including khoa, cream, rabri, dahi, etc.,

(c) ghee,

(d) butter,

(e) hydrogenated vegetable oils,

(f) charbi,

(g) edible oils,

(h) waste Ghee,

(i) sweetmeats, or

(j) any other article of food which the State Govern't by notification specify.

(2) The State Government or the local authority shall appoint licensing authorities.

(3) A licensing authority may with the approval of the State Government or the local authority by an order in writing delegate the power to sign licences and such other powers as may be specified in the order to any other person under his control.

(4) If articles of food are manufactured, stored or exhibted for sale at more than one place, separate ——

application shall be made, and a separate licence shall be issued, in respect, of each such place:

Provided that this shall not apply to itinerant vendors who have no specified place of business and who will be licensed to conduct business in a particular area within the jurisdiction of the licensing authority.

(5) Before granting a licence for manufacture, stock or exhibition of any of the articles of food in respect of which a licence is required, the licensing authority shall inspect the premises and satisfy itself that it is free from sanitary defects. The applicant for the licence shall have to make such alteration in the premises as may be required by the licensing authority for the grant of a licence.

(6) Any person to whom a licence is granted for manufacturing, storing or selling ghee, butter or both, shall not be granted a licence to manufacture, store or sell either waste ghee or hydrogenated vegetable oil or charbi within the radius of a furlong from the place of his business and vice versa.

(7) Proprietors of hotels and restaurants who shall or expose for sale savouries, sweets or other articles of food shall put up a notice board containing separate lists of the articles which have been cooked in ghee, edible oil, hydrogenated vegetable oils and other fats for the information of the intending purchasers.

(8) Oils which are declared as not intended for human consumption or have been denatured, shall not be manufactured stored or sold in the same premises where edible oils are manufactured, stored or sold.

(9) Sweetmeats prepared in hydrogenated vegetable or edible oils shall not be sold in the same premises in which sweetmeat prepared from ghee are sold.

(10) No licensee shall employ in his work any person who is suffering from infectious, contagious or loathsome disease.

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(11) No person shall manufacture, store or expose for sale or permit the sale of any article of food in any premises ~~not effectively~~ separated to the satisfaction of the licensing authority from any privy, urinal, sullage, drain or place or storage of foul and waste matter.

(12) All vessels used for the storage or manufacture of the articles intended for sale shall have proper covers to avoid contamination

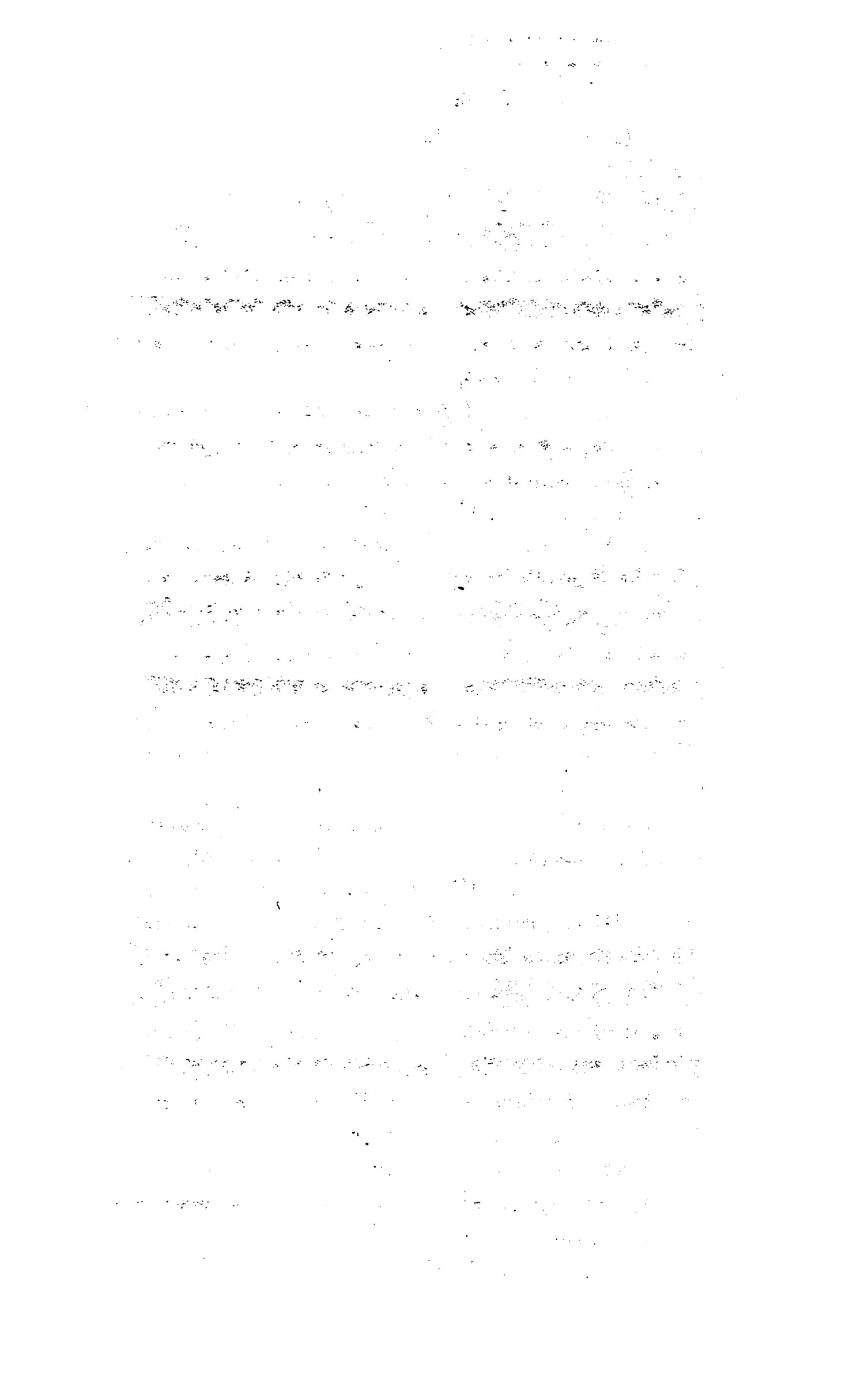
(13) Every manufacturer or wholesale dealer in butter, ghee, hydrogenated vegetable oils, edible oils, and other fats shall maintain a register showing the quantity manufactured received or sold and the destination of each consignment of the substances sent out from his manufactory or place of business, and shall present such register for inspection whenever required to do so by the licensing authority.

(14) An intinerant vendor granted a licence under these rules shall carry a metallic badge showing clearly the licence number and the nature of the article for the sale of which the licence has been granted.

(15) A licence under these rules shall be granted for the manufacture or sale of pure products only free from any admixture with foreign substances. The nature or articles of food for the sale of which a licence is required under these rules shall be mentioned in the application of licence. Any objectionable, ambiguous or misleading trade name shall no be approved by the licensing authority.

(16) Every licensee who sells any food, shall display a notice board containing the name of the aticles which he is exposing or offering for sale.

(59. Duration of licenses. A licence shall, unless sooner suspended or ~~c~~celled will ~~be~~ for a period of.....



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Provided that if application for a fresh licence is made before the expiry of the period of validity of the licence, the licence shall continue to be in force until orders are passed on the application.

60. Cancellation and suspension of licenses (1) The licensing authority may, after giving the licensee an apportunity to show cause why his licence should not be cancelled or suspended by order in writing stating the reasons therefore cancel a licence issued under these rules or suspend it for such period as it thinks fit, either wholly or in respect of some of the substances to which it relates, if, in its opinion, the licensee has failed to comply with any of the conditions of the licence or with any provision of the act or rules thereunder:

Provided that if such failure or contravention is the consequence of an act or omission on the part of an agent or eimployee, the licence shall not be cancelled or suspended unless the licensing authority is satisfied:-

(a) that the act or omission was instigated or connived at by the owner of the business or if the owner is a firm or company, by a partner of the firm or a director of the company, or

(b) that the owner of the business or an agent or employee of the owner had been guilty of a similar Act or omission within twelve months before the date on which the act or omission in question took place and that the owner had or reasonably ought to have had, knowledge of that previou act or omission; or

(c) if the act or omission was a continuing act or [illegible] omission, that the owner of the business had, or reasonably ought to have had, knowledge of that previous act or omission; or

(d) that the owner of the business had not used due diligence to ensure that the conditions of the licence or the provisions of the Act or the rules were.....

(19)

Observed.

(2) A licensee whose licence has been suspended or cancelled may appeal to a magistrate within three months of the date of order.

APPENDIX A

F O R M I
(see rule 4 (a))

(Memorandum to the Director, Central Food Laboratory)

From

.....

....

To

The Director,
Central Food Laboratory,
.....

.....

No. Dated the 19..

Memorandum

I send herewith, under the provisions of Section 13(2) of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, sample (s) of a food purporting to be ..... for test or analysis and request that a report of the result of the test or analysis may be supplied to this Court.

1 Distinguishing No. on the packet .....

2 Particulars of offence alleged .....

.....

3. Matter on which opinion required.....

.....

A fee of Rs..... has been deposited in Court.

.....

Magistrate.

F O R M II
(see rule 4(3))

Certificate of test or analysis by the Central Food Laboratory)

Certified that the sample (s), bearing number.....purporting to be a sample/samples of.....received on..... .....with Memorandum No.....dated .....from ....has/have been tested/analysed and that the result/results of such test(s)/analysis is/are stated below:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2. The condition of the seals on the packet on receipt was as follows:

....

....

.....
Director, or other autho·
Place: officer, Central Food Laboratory.....

Date:

If opinion is required on any other matter, suitable paragraph(s) may be added.

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F O R M III

(see rule 7(2))

Report by the Public Analyst

Issued under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act 1954 and Rules framed thereunder

Form No.. .....

Analysis No.....

I hereby certify that I,.....
.....Public Analyst, duly appointed under the provisions of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act 1954, received on the.....day of.....
.....19..., from.....
.....a sample of.....for analysis, (which then weighed.....)properly sealed and fastened, and that I found the seal intact and unbroken.

I further certify that I have analysed the aforementioned sample, and declare the result of my analysis to be as follows:-

.....
....
.....

Signed this..... . .....day of.....
..... 19...

(Signature)

Public Analyst

Address.....
.....

* *

No Dated the 19..,

Forwarded (intriplicate), with reference to his ~~letter/memo~~ No. .....dated. . ...,

(Signature)

Public Analyst

To

....
.....
....

F O R M IV

(see rule 10)

Whereas..**.....intended for food which is in your possession appears to me to be adulterated/misbranded

Now therefore under sub-section (4) of section 10 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act 1954 (37 of 1954), I hereby direct you to keep in your safe custody the said article subject to such orders as may be issued subsequently in relation thereto.

Dated: Food Inspector

**Here give the name of article of food.

F O R M V

(see rule 11)

The stock of articles of food detailed below has this day been seized by me under the provisions of sub-section (4) of Section 10 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act 1954 (37 of 1954) from the premises of .....

.....situated at....

.....

Details of article of food seized.

Date.....

Food Inspector.

F O R M VI

(see rule 12)

To

.....

.....

.....

I have this day taken from the premises of.....situated at .....samples of the food specified below to have the same analysed by the public analyst of..... .. ../Director Central Food Laboratory

Details of food.

Dated.....

Food Inspector.

F O R M VII

(see rule 17)

MEMORANDUM TO PUBLIC ANALYST

From

.....

.....

.....

.....

To

The Public Analyst / Director, Central Food Laboratory,

.....

.....

.....

No. Dated the.....19...

Memorandum

The sample described below is sent herewith for analysis under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of Section 10 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

1. Serial No. of the sample:
2. Name of the vendor:
3. Date & place of collection:
4. Nature of article submitted for analysis:
5. Nature and quantity of preservative if any, added to the sample.

2. A copy of this memo. and a specimen impression of the seal used to seal the packet of sample is being sent separately by registered post/by hand *

Food Inspector

*Strike out whichever is not applicable.

(Appendix B)

DEFINITIONS AND STANDARDS OF QUALITY

A.01. BEVERAGES - NON-ALCOHOLIC.

A.01.01. Aerated water, other than soda water, means potable water sweetened with sugar impregnated with carbon dioxide or oxygen or with both, under pressure, with or without admixture of salts of sodium, potassium, lithium, magnesium or calcium, singly or in combination and of the prescribed flavouring and colouring substances, if any, and shall not contain any lead or other poisonous metal, or any other added substance except saccharin up to a limit of 6.8 grains per gallon.

Aerated water shall be deemed to be below the standard of purity if it is manufactured from water which is unfit for drinking purposes or if ice manufactured from such water is inserted in it.

A.01.02. Soda water shall be potable water impregnated with carbon dioxide or oxygen or with both, under pressure with or without admixture of salts of sodium. potassium, lithium, magnesium or calcium, singly or in combination or of sodium bicarbonate, and shall not contain any lead or other poisonous metal or any other added substance.

A.02. BAKING POWDER means a combination capable, under conditions of baking, of yielding carbon dioxide, and consists of sodium bicarbonate, and acid-reacting material, starch or other neutral material.

The acid-reacting material of baking powder shall be

(a) tartaric acid or its salts, or both

(b) acid salts or phosphoric acids,

(c) acid compounds of aluminium, or

(d) any combination of the foregoing.

When tested, baking powder shall yield not less than 10 per cent of its weight of carbon dioxide.

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A.03. FRUIT PRODUCTS.

A.03.01 Fruit Juice means the unfermented liquid expressed from sound, ripe, fresh fruit, and with or without

(a) sugar, or dextrose, or both or

(b) sulphur dioxide in proportion not exceeding 350 parts per million, or sodium benzoate not exceeding 600 parts per million.

A.03.02. Sweet fruit juices or sweetened fruit juice, means fruit juice to which has been added sugar, or dextrose, or a combination of these.

A.03.03. Tomato Juice means canned, unconcentrated, pasteurized liquid of the tomato, with a proportion of the pulp, expressed with or without the application of heat by any method that does not add water to such liquid, from whole, ripe tomatoes from which all stems and objectionable portions have been removed, and, with or without,

(a) salt, or

(b) sugar, or dextrose, or both added in dry form.

A.03.04. Fruit Syrup means sweet fruit juice containing not less than 15 per cent by weight of sugar, dextrose, or a combination of these. It shall not contain any added colour, flavour, synthetic sweetening agents or any other extraneous matter.

A.03.05. Fruit Squash means the expressed juice of the sound and ripe fruit with or without its pulp. It shall not contain any added substance, save sugar and either sulphur dioxide in the proportion not exceeding 350 parts per million, or benzoic acid in proportion not exceeding 600 parts per million as preservative. The word "Squash" or the word "crush" or any word or words of similar significance shall not be included in the label

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relating to any preparation, unless suchpreparation conforms with the standard for fruit squash.

A.03.06. Fruit Beverage or Fruit Drink means any beverage or drink which is purported to be prepared from fruit juice and water, or carbonated water, and with or without sugar, citric acid, preservative, and permitted colouring. It shall contain not less than five per cent of the juice of the fruit after which it is named. Sulphur dioxide in proportion not exceeding 350 parts per million or benzoic acid in proportion not exceeding 600 parts per million may be added to it.

A.03.07. Tomato sauce, tomato ketchup, tomato catchup, tomato relish, or any other expression conveying the meaning that the product so designated is a form of tomato sauce. is a preparation of sound and ripe tomatoes with or without the addition of sugar, salt, vinegar, onions, garlic, eschalots, spices, or condiments. It shall not contain any other vegetable substance and shall otherwise conform with the general standard for sauces. Benzoic acid in proportion not exceeding seven grains to the pound may be added to it.

A.03.08. Jam means the product obtained by processing fruit, or canned fruit with water and sugar by boiling to a suitable consistency and with or without the addition of

(a) acid ingredient

(b) a permitted preservative

(c) permitted fruit colour

(d) pectin in the form of fruit juice or pectin preparation and shall contain not less than 66% of water soluble solids as estimated by the refractometer.

A Jam described as pure, genuine, or by any other term implying a product of first quality means a jam which contains

(a) not less than 45 per cent of fruit except where the fruit is strawberry when it shall contain not less than 52 per cent,

(b) no sweetening agent other than sugar or invert sugar syrup, or

(c) no apple or rhubarb but it may contain in an amount that

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reasonably compensates for any deficiency in the natural acidity or pectin content of the fruit used in its preparation

(d) acid ingredient consisting of

(i) citric, malic or tartaric acid,

(ii) lemon or lime juice,

(iii) cider vinegar, or

(iv) any combination of these, or

(e) pectin.

A.03.09. Jam with Added Pectin means jam that contains (a) not less than 27 per cent of the named fruit except where such fruit is strawberry when it shall contain not less than 32 per cent

(b) a sweetening agent consisting of

(i) sugar,

(ii) invert sugar syrup, or

(iii) a combination by weight of not less than 75 per cent of sugar or invert sugar syrup and not more than 25 per cent of dextrose or glucose, and

(c) pectin, or pectinous preparation, and with or without

(d) acid ingredient in an amount that reasonable compensates for any deficiency in the natural acidity of the fruit used in its preparation consisting of

(i) citric, malic, or tartaric acid,

(ii) lemon or lime juice,

(iii) cider vinegar, or

(iv) any combination of these,

(e) permitted food colour, or

(f) permitted preservative

A.03.10. Marmalade means the food of jelly-like consistency made from any combination of peel, pulp, and juice of the named citrus fruit by boiling with water and sugar or invert sugar syrup, and with or without an acid ingredient in an amount that reasonably compensates for any deficiency in the natural acidity of the citrus fruit used in its preparation, consisting of

(a) citric, malic, or tartaric acid,

(b) lemon or lime juice,

(c) cider vinegar, or

(d) any combination of these,

and shall contain not less than 65 per cent of water - soluble solids as estimated by the refractometer.

A.03.11. Marmalade with Added Pectin means marmalade which contains

(a) not less than 27 per cent of any combination of the peal, pulp, or juice of the named citrus fruit,

(b) a sweetening agent consisting of

(i) sugar,

(ii)invert sugar syrup, or

(iii) a combination by weight of not less than 75 per cent of sugar or invert sugar syrup and not more than 25 per cent of dextrose or glucose.

(c) not less than 65 per cent of water-soluble solids as estimated by the refractometer, and

(d) pedtin, or pectinous preparation, and with or without

(e) acid ingredient in an amount that reasonable compensates for any deficiency in the natural acidity of the citrus fruit used in its preparation, consisting of

(i) citric, malic, or tartaric acid,

(ii) lemon or lime juice,

(iii)cider vinegar, or

(iv) any combination of these, or

(f) permitted preservative

A.04.STARCHY FOODS.

A.04.01. Arrow Root means the separated and purified starch from the rhizomes of the plant known as Maranta arundinacea

A.04.02.Sago means a starch product derived from sago palm (Specied metroxylon) or from tapioca root(Manihot utilissima)

A.05.ASAFOETIDA means the oleo-gum-resin obtained from the resin obtained from the rhizome and root of Ferula foetida, Ferula rubricaulis and other specied of Ferula.

It should not contain sand, gravel or other foreign mineral matter, colophony resin, galbonum resin, ammoniacum resin or any other foreign resin; the ash should not exceed 20 per cent of its weight; and the alcoholic extract (with 90 per cent alcohol) should not exceed 25 per cent.

A.06.SPICES,CONDIMENTS,ETC.

A.06.01.Black pepper or Pepper corn means the sound fruit of Pepper nigrum having characteristic appearance.

No sample should contain more than 5 per cent of deteriorated fruit having no kernel, or any extraneous matter. The total ash value should not exceed 8 per cent of the weight of the sample in raw state and not more than 1.5 per cent of the ash should be insoluble in hydrochloric acid.

A.06.02. Turmeric (Haldi) means the dried rhizome or bullbous root of plants of Curcuma genus or longa species and includes turmeric in what-soever form. It shall be free from damage by insect pests, from lead chromate and other artificial colouring matter, and shall not contain more than 2.5 parts per million of lead. It shall conform to the following standards:

a. Moixture shall not be more than 10 per cent.

b. The characteristic boric acid test shall be positive.

c. Total ash shall not be more than 6 per cent.

d. Total water extract shall not be less than 10 per cent

A.06.03. Zeera Sufed and Zeera Kala means sound fruit of Cuminum Cyminum Linn and Carum carbi linn respectively. The fruit must be sound, must have the characteristic appearance under the microscope, and must not contain more than five per cent of deteriorated fruit or zeera dust or stalk.

A.06.04.Cinnamon means the dried inner bark of Cinnamomum zeylanicum. Powdered cinnamon shall not contain any cassia nor any other foreign vegetable substance. It shall contain not more than eight per cent of total ash and not more than two per cent of ash insoluble in hydrochloric acid.

A.06.05. Cloves means the dried flower-buds of Eugenia caryophyllata. They shall not contain any exhausted or partly-exhausted cloves, nor any foreign vegetable or mineral substance

not more than five per cent by weight of clove stems.

A.06.06.Coriander is the dried fruit of the coriander plant, and shall not contain more than 7 per cent of total ash, and 1.5 per cent of ash insoluble in hydrochloric acid.

A.06.07. Gingermeans the washed and dried or the decorticated and dried rhizome of Zingiber officinale and shall be free from damage by insect pests. The presence of sulphur dioxide to the extent of 2,000 to 4,000 parts per million in ginger is permissible for its preservation. It shall conform to the following analytical standards:

a. Alcohol (90 per cent)...Soluble extract not less than 4.5 per cent.

b. Ash ...Not more than 6.0 per cent.

c. Water-soluble extract ..Not less than 10.0 per cent.

d. Water-soluble ash. ..Not less than 1.7 per cent.

e. Lead ..Not exceeding 2.5 parts per million.

A.07.Bean means dry kidney shaped or flattened seeds of the leguminous varieties used as food, either whole or prepared as dhall. It shall not contain hydrocyanic acid exceeding 20 parts per million as determined by A.O.A.C.maceration method.

A.08. SWEETENING AGENTS

A.08.01.Cane Sugar is the crystalized sugar obtained from sugar-cane, beet-root, etc. and includes the refined product obtained from gur.

It shall not contain more than 07 per cent of ash and more than 1.5 per cent of water and less than 96.5 per cent of cane-sugar. It should be free from all poisonous matter.

A.08.02. Bura should contain 96.7 per cent of total sugar expressed as sucrose and should not contain more than half per cent of its weight as insoluble ash. It should be free from all poisonous matter. In the case of Khandsari the minimum sugar content in term of sucrose should be 90 per cent.

A.08.03. Gur or Jaggery means the product obtained by boiling or processing jiice extracted or pressed out of sugar cane palmyra palm date trees or coconut palm. It shall be free from substances

health and shall

deleterious to health and shall conform to the following analytical standards on dry weight basis:

(i) Total sugar not less than 90 per cent and sucrose not less than 70 per cent.

(ii) Extraneous matter insoluble in water not more than 2 per cent.

(iii) Total ash not more than 6 per cent.

(iv) Ash insoluble in Hydrochloric acid (HCL) not more than 0.2 per cent.

Gur or Jaggery other than that of the liquid or semi-liquid variety, shall not contain more than 10 per cent moixture as determined by the steam oven method.

A.08.04. Honey means the food derived entirely from the work of bees operating upon the nectar of flowers and other sweet exudation of plants. It shall not contain more than (a) 25 per cent of moisture, (b) 0.5 per cent of ash, and (c) 10 per cent of sucrose. The minimum sugar content shall be 60.

A.08.05. Ice-candy means the frozen ice produce containing sugar, with or without the addition of the prescribed colouring or flavouring substance.

A.08.06. Artificial Sweetener means any chemical compound which is sweet to the taste, but does not include saccharin, any sugar or other carbohydrate or polyhydric alcohols.

A.09. COFFEE.

A.09.01. (1) Coffee (green, raw or unroasted) means the seed of Coffee arabica, Coffee liberica or Coffea robusta; freed from all but a small portion of its spermoderm by decortication.

(2) Roasted Coffee means properly cleaned green coffee which has been roasted to a brown colour and has developed its characteristic aroma.

(3) Ground Coffee means the powdered product obtained from 'roasted coffee' only and shall be free from husk.

(4) Coffee (green raw or unroasted), 'roasted coffee' and 'ground coffee' shall be free from any artificial colouring flavouring, facing, extraneous matter or glazing substances and shall be in sound, dry and fresh condition free from rancid or obnoxious flavour.

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(5) Coffee (green, raw or unroasted), 'roasted coffee' and 'ground coffee' shall conform to the following analytical standards:

(i) Total ash (determined on the sample dried to constant weight at 100°C), shall be feathery white or bluish-white in colour and shall be not less than 3.5 per cent and not more than 5.0 per cent by weight of which not less than 65 per cent shall be soluble in boiling distilled water. The ash insoluble in hot dilute HCL shall be not more than 0.01 per cent.

(ii) The alkalinity of the ash per gramme of dried coffee shall be equivalent to not less than 3.4 ml. and not more than 4.4 ml. of N/10 acid.

(iii) The caffeine content, as obtained by standard methods, shall be not less than 1.2 per cent.

(iv) The aqueous extract (determined by extraction of 2 grams of the sample dried to constant weight at 100°C with 100 ml. of boiling distilled water for one hour under reflux) shall be not less than 25 per cent and not more than 32 per cent.

A.09.02. Chicory means the dried and roasted root of Chicorium intybus linn.

A.09.03. Coffee mixture or Coffee mixed with chicory or Coffee and chicory shall be pure ground coffee, mixed with roasted and ground chicory and shall be in sound, dry and dust free condition with no rancid or abnoxious flavour.

Any tin or other receptacle containing a mixture of coffee and chicory shall not bear any misleading expression such as 'French coffee'.

A.10. CURRY POWDER Curry powder shall contain not less than 85% by weight of condiments and spices belonging to the group of aromatic herbs and seeds such as black-pepper, cinnamon, cloves, coriander, cardamom, chillies, cumin seeds, fenugreek, garlic, ginger, mustard poppy seeds, turmeric, mace, nutmeg, curry leaves, white pepper, saffron and aniseed, and shall not contain more than 15 per cent by weight of farinaceous matter and salt. If the manufacturer includes any spices, condiments, or any substance other than the aromatic herbs and seeds enumerated, the exact nature of such added ingredient or ingredients shall be specified on the wrapper or label prominently and such additions shall be made in lieu of, or partial replacement of farinaceous material and or salt quota. The aromatic seeds and herbs enumerated constitute the proper ingredients.

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and one or more than one, or all of these may be used at the discretion of the manufacturer in the preparation or the curry powder.

A.11.EDIBLE FAT.

A.11.01. Beef fat or Suet means fat obtained from a beef carcess. It shall have a Sponfification value varying from 193 to 200 and Iodine value from 35 to 46.

A.11.02. Mutton fat means fat obtained from the carcess of sheep. It shall have a Saponification value varying from 192 to 195 and an Iodine value from 35 to 46.

A.11.03. Goat fat means the renderd fat from Goat. It shall have a Saponification value varying from 193 to 196 and an Iodine value from 36 to 45.

A.11.04. Lard: means the rendered fat from hogs and shall not contain more than one per cent of substances other than fatty acids and fat. It shall have a Saponification value varying from 192 to 198 and an Iodine value from 52 to 65.

A.12. EDIBLE VEGETABLE OILS.

A.12.01. Castor oil means oil obtained from Castor seeds (Ricinus communis) by cold expression. It shall be clear and shall be free from rancidity, adulterants, sediments, suspended or other foreign matter, separated water and also added colouring or flavouring substances or mineral oil. It shall conform to the following standards:

a. Butyrorefractometer reading at 40°C	66.4 to 71.1
b. Saponification value..	179 to 185
c. Iodine value (Wij's method)	82 to 90
d. Unsaponifiable matter	Not more than 0.8 per cent.
e. Free Fatty acid as Oleic acid.	Not more than 3.0 per cent.

A.12.02. Coconut oil (Naryal-ka-tel) means oil obtained by process of expressing copra obtained from kernal of Cocos nucifera nuts. It shall be clear and shall be free from rancidity, adulterants, sediments, suspended or other foreign matter,

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separated water and also added colouring or flavouring substances or mineral oil. It shall conform to the following standards:

a. Butyrorefractometer reading at 40°C	34.0 to 35.5
b. Saponification value.	250 to 257.
c. Iodine value (Wij's method)	7.5 to 10.0
d. Unsaponifiable matter	Not more than 0.8 per cent.
e. Free Fatty acid as Oleic acid	Not more than 3.0 per cent.

A.12.03. Cotton seed oil (Binola-katel) means oil obtained by process of expressing clean, sound and decorticated Cotton seeds. It shall be clear and shall be free from rancidity adulterants, sediments, suspended or other foreign matter, separated water and also added colouring or flavouring substances or mineral oil. It shall conform to the following standards:

a. Butyro-refractometer reading at 40°C	57.9 to 60.2
b. Saponification value	190 to 198
c. Iodine value (Wij's method)	105 to 112
d. Unsaponifiable matter	Not more than 1.5 per cent
e. Free Fatty acids as Oleic acid	Not more than 1.0 per cent.

A.12.04. Groundnut oil (Moongh-Phali-katel) means oil obtained by expression of clean and sound groundnuts (Arachis hypogia). It shall be clear and shall be free from rancidity, adulterants, sediments suspended or other foreign matter, separated water and also added colouring or flavouring substances or mineral oil. It shall conform to the following standards:

a. Butyrorefractometer reading at 40°C	54.0 to 57.1
b. Saponification value	188 to 195
c. Iodine value (Wij's method)	87 to 98
d. Unsaponifiable matter	Not more than 1.0 per cent.

e. Free Fatty acids as Oleic adid — Not more than 3.0 per cent

f. Bellier test turbidity temperature....39 C to 41 C

A. 12.05 Linseed oil (Alsi-ka-tel) means oil obtained by process of expressing clean and sound linseed. It shall be clear and shall be free from rancidity, adulterants, sediments suspended or other foreign matter, separated water and also added colouring or flavouring substances or mineral oil. It shall conform to the following standard:

a. Butyrarefractometer reading at 48 C	..	69.5 to 72.0
b. Saponification value	..	188 to 195
c. Iodine value (Wij's method)	..	175 to 180
d. Unsaponificable matter.	..	Note more than 1.2 per cent.
e. Free Fatty acids as Oleic acid		Not more than 2.0 per cent.

A.12-C6. Mahua oilmeans oil obtained bya process of expressing the clean and sound seeds or nuts of Madhuca (Bassia latifolia or longifolia or mixure of both). It shall be clear and shall be free from rancidity, adulterants, sediments, suspended or other foreign matter, separated water and also added colouring or flavouring substances or mineral oil. It shall conform to the following standards:

a. Butyrorefractometer reading at 40 C	..	49.5 to 52.7
b. Saponification value.	..	187 to 196
c. Iodine value(Wij's method)	..	58 to 70
d. Unsaponifiable matter.	..	Not more than 2.0 per cent.

A.12.C7. Mustard Oil means oil obtained by process of expressing the clean and sound Mustard seeds, belonging to the compestris, juncea or napus varieties of

Brassics It shall be clear and shall be free from rancidity, adulterants, sediments, suspended or other foreign matter separated water and also added colouring or flavouring substances or mineral oil. It shall conform to the following standards:

a. Butyro-refractometer reading at 40°C	-- 58.0 to 61.0
b. Saponification value	-- 170 to 177
C. Iodine value (Wij's method)	-- 96 to 108
d. Unsaponifiable matter	-- Not more than 1.2 per cent.
e. Free fatty acids as Oleic acid	Not more than 3.0 %
f. Relative visocosity at 40°C	-- 60 to 63.

A.12.08. Olive Oil means oil obtained by process of expressing the ripe fruit Olea eureopea. It shall be clear and shall be free from rancidity, adulterants, sediments suspended or other foreign matter separated water and also added colouring or flavouring substances or mineral oil. It shall conform to the following standards:

a. Butyrorefractometer reading at 40°C	53 to 66
b. Saponification value	185 to 196
c. Iodine value (Wij's method)	79 to 90
d. Unsaponifiable matter	Not more than 1.0 per cent.
e. Free fatty acids as Oleic acid.	Not more than 3.0 per cent

A.12.09. Poppy seed oil means oil obtained by expressing the poppy seed (Papaver somniferum). It shall be clean and shall be free from rancidity, adulterants, sediments, suspended or other foreign matter, separated water and also colouring or flavouring substances or mineral oil. It shall conform to the following standards:

a. Butyrorefractometer reading at 40° C	60 to 64
b. Saponification value	186 to 194

c. Iodine value (Wij's method)	133 to 143
d. Unsaponifiable matter	Not more than 1.0 per cent.
e. Free fatty acids as Oleic acid.	Not more than 3.0 per cent.

A.12.10. Safflower oil (Barrey-ka-tel) means oil obtained by expressing the seeds of Carthamus tinctorius. It shall be clear and shall be free from rancidity, adulterants, sediments, suspended or other foreign matter, separated water and also colouring or flavouring substances or mineral oil. It shall conform to the following standards:

a. Butyro-refractometer reading at 40° C	62.4 to 64.7
b. Saponification value	185.5 to 186.0
c. Iodine value (Wij's method)	135.2 to 135.6
d. Unsaponifiable matter	Not more than 1.0 per cent.
e. Free fatty acids as Oleic acid	Not more than 3.0 per cent.

A.12.11. Taramira Oil means oil obtained by process of expressing the clean and sound seeds of Taramira (Eruca sativa). It shall be clear and shall be free from rancidity, adulterants, sediments, suspended or other foreign matter, separated water and also added colouring or flavouring substances or mineral oil. It shall conform to the following standards:

a. Butyrorefractometer reading at 40°C	58.0 to 60.0
B. Saponification value	174 to 177
c. Iodine value (Wij's method)	99 to 105
d. Unsaponifiable matter	Not more than 1.0 per cent.
e. Free fatty acids as Oleic acid	Not more than 3.0 per cent.

A.12.12. Til Oil (Gingelly or Sesame Oil) means oil obtained by process of expressing clean and sound seeds of Til (Sesamum indieum), black, brown , white or mixed.

It shall be clear and shall be free from rancidity, adulterants, sediments, suspended or other foreign matter, separated water, and also added colouring or flavouring substances or mineral oil. It shall conform to the following standards:

a. Butyrorefractometer reading at 40° C	58.0 to 60.6
b. Saponification value	188 to 193
c. Iodine value (Wij's method) 1	105 to 115
d. Unsaponifiable matter	Not more than 1.5 per cent.
e. Free fatty acids as Oleic acid	Not more than 3.0 per cent.

A.13. CEREALS.

A.13.01. Food-grain offered for human consumption shall be sweet, clean, dry, and free from mould, insect damage, bad smell, discolouration and admixture with deleterious and toxic material and in respect of these criteria, shall fulfil the following requirements:

(a) Colour: The grain as far as possible shall have its normal colour but mere discolouration shall not make it unfit if repellent smell or taste has not developed.

(b) Smell. Persistent bad smell not removable by sunning and airing shall be indicative of unhealthy deterioration of grain and its presence therefore shall make the grain unfit for human consumption.

(c) Taste. Development of bad taste, e.g. bitterness in old bajri, shall make the foodgrain unfit for human consumption. In case of doubt the grain shall invariably be subject to consumers' trial after cooking.

(d) Foreign Matter. Which includes sand, gravel, dirt, stones, pebbles, straw, stems, chaff, cockles, oil seeds and other non-poisonous seeds; but excludes other foodgrains, shall not exceed 4 per cent by weight.

(e) Foreign Foodgrains shall not exceed allimit of 10 per cent in the case of any foodgrain except rice

where the limit (including paddy) shall not exceed 3 per cent. In the case of Jowar the presence of grains of different shades of colour shall not be regarded as an admixture with foreign grains.

(f) Damaged Grains including damaged, touched, mouldy and "Shrivelled" grains shall not exceed a total of 10 per cent of which mouldy grain, after superficial cleaning shall not be more than 1.5 per cent.

(g) Insect Damaged Grains shall not exceed the limit of 6 per cent.

(h) Moisture Content. When a thoroughly representative sample of the grain is ground to fine condition and dried in a moisture oven at a temperature of 100-105°C the loss in weight due to moisture shall not exceed 12 per cent for wheat and 15 per cent for rice, maize, bajra, jowar, ragi and gram.

(i) Sound Grains. Notwithstanding the permissible limits stated under (a) to (h) above the percentage of normal and sound grains must in no case be lower than 80 per cent of the total foodgrains, inclusive of the percentage under item (e) Foreign Foodgrains.

A.13.02. Atta means the coarse product obtained by milling or grinding wheat and sieving it. It shall not contain more than 2.5 per cent of ash calculated on dry weight basis and not less than 8 per cent of glutten.

A.13.03. Maida means the fine product made by milling or grinding wheat and bolting or dressing the resulting wheat meal. It shall contain not more than 1 per cent of ash calculated on dry weight basis and not less than 8.0 per cent of gluten.

A.14. MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS.

A.14.01. Milk means the normal clean and fressh secretion obtained by complete milking of the under of a heal ~~cow, buffalo goat sheep or~~ any other animal, during the

period following at least 72 hours after calving or until colostrum free, whether such secretion has been processed or not.

Cow Milk shall contain not less than 3.5 per cent of milk fat, except in Orissa, Madras and Travancore-Cochin where it shall be 3 per cent. The milk solids content, other than milk fat, shall not be below 8.5 per cent

Buffalo Milk shall contain not less than 5.0 per cent of milk fat. The milk solids content, other than milk fat, shall not be below 9 per cent.

Goat or Sheep milk shall contain not less than 3.0 per cent of milk fat. The milk solids content, other than milk fat, shall not be below 9 per cent.

Where milk other than skimmed milk, is sold or offered for sale without any indication as to whether it is derived from cow, buffalo, goat, or sheep, the standard prescribed for cow milk shall apply.

A.14.02. Skimmed milk means milk from which all or most of the milk fat has been removed by mechanical or any other process and includes "separated milk" or "machine skimmed milk". The milk solids content, other than milk fat, shall not be below 8.5 per cent.

A.14.03. Butter-milk means the product obtained after removal of butter from curds by churning or otherwise.

Explanation: In churning it is permissible to add water to curds for facilitating churning, but the resultant butter-milk shall not contain milk solids, excluding fat, below the prescribed standard.

A.14.04. Butter means the product prepared exclusively from the milk or cream of cow or buffalo, or both, with or without the addition of salt, and shall contain

not less than 80 per cent of milk fat and not more than 16 per cent of moisture, except that in the States of Assam, Madras and West Bengal, the minimum moisture content may be increased to 20 per cent for home made or deshi butter. No colouring matter or preservative is permissible in butter.

a.14.05. Dahi or Curd: (a) Whole milk dahi or curd means the product obtained from fresh whole milk either of cow or buffalo by natural souring. It shall not contain any ingredient not found in milk.

(b) Skimmed milk dahi or curd means the product obtained from skimmed milk either of cow or buffalo by natural souring. It shall not contain any ingredient not found in milk.

The standard of purity of dahi or curd shall be the same as prescribed for the milk from which it is derived.

A.14.06. Condensed milk. means milk which has been concentrated from full cream natural milk by removal of part of its water with or without the addition of sugar, and includes the article commonly known as 'evaporated milk' but does not include the article commonly known as 'dried milk' or 'milk powder'. It shall be free from preservatives other than sugar and contain at least 31 per cent of milk solids of which at least 9 per cent shall be fat.

A.14.07. Condensed skimmed milk means skimmed milk which has been concentrated by removal of part of its water with or without the addition of sugar. The total solids including milk fat shall not be below 26.0 per cent in sweetened variety and 20 per cent in the unsweetened variety.

A.14.08. Chnanna means the product obtained by precipitating the curd from boiling whole milk of cow and buffalo by the addition of lactic or citric acids.

Channa prepared from cow's milk shall contain a

minimum of 15 per cent of milk fat and that from buffalo milk a minimum of 20 per cent.

In channa prepared from skimmed milk the total solids-not-fat shall not be less than 20 per cent.

A.14.09. Cream means that portion of milk rich in milk fat which has risen to the surface of milk on standing and has been removed or which has been separated from milk by centrifugal force. It shall contain not less than 40 per cent of milk fat and shall not contain any added substance. The fat separated from cream shall conform to the specification prescribed for ghee.

A.14.10. Dried milk or Milk powder or Dessicated milk means whole milk or skimmed milk which has been concentrated to the form of powder or solid by the removal of water. It shall not contain any ingredient not found in milk.

A.14.11. Ice-cream means the frozen food made with cream, milk or other milk products, sweetened with sugar or honey and with or without (a) egg (b) fruits (c) nuts and (d) permissible flavour or colour. It shall contain not less than 36 per cent by weight of solids and 10 per cent by weight of milk fat except when the ice-cream contains fruits or nuts or both, the content of milk fat may be proportionately reduced but not to less than 8.0 per cent by weight. It shall not contain any starch, artificial sweetening agent or any other extraneous matter. Ice-cream prepared from skimmed milk shall not contain less than 8.5 per cent of milk solids other than milk fat.

A.14.12. Mixed Ice-Cream means the same as ice-cream in composition except that it may contain starch or any other inoccuous filler. The fat content and total solid content should be the same as prescribed for ice cream. Saccharine may be used as sweetening agent but not in

quantities more than 6.6 grains per gallon of milk or the mother liquor as the case may be.

4.14.13. Khoa means the product derived from milk of cow or buffalo by partial dessication of water therefrom by the process of heating and it shall not contain any ingredient not found in milk. The moisture content of khoa shall not exceed 10 per cent and in the case of Khoa derived from whole milk the fat content shall not be less than 20 per cent.

4.14.14. Ghee Cow and buffalo ghee means the pure clarified fat derived solely from the milk of these animals or from the curds of such milk to which no colouring matter or preservative has been added. It shall conform to the following two specification:

(1) All-India specifications (for areas other than cotton tracts):

a. Butyrorefractometer reading at 40°C	40.0 to 43.0
b. Reichert value	Not less than 28.0
C. Free Fatty acids as Oleic acid	Not more than 2.5 per cent.

(2) Regional Specifications (for cotton tracts):

	Winter Sept. to Feb.	Summer March to August.
a. Butyrorefractometer reading at 40°C	51.5 to 44.0	40.0 to 43.0
b. Reichert value	Not less than 24.0	Not less than 21.0
c. Free Fatty acids as Oleic acid.	Not more than 2.5 per cent.	Not more than 2.5 per cent.

Explanation: By cotton tract is meant the areas in Saurashtra and Madhya Pradesh where cotton seed is extensively fed to the cattle

4.14.15. Waste Ghee means the residue left in the process of manufacturing ghee from unclarified butter.

A.15. MARGARINE means any article of food which resembles butter in consistency, appearance and moisture content but which does not contain more than 10% of milk fat, the rest being animal fat or vegetable oil product or both. It shall contain at least 80 per cent of fat and not more than 16 per cent of moisture.

A.16. SAFFRON means dried stigmata and tops of styles of Crocus sativus, and (a) it must not contain any foreign colouring matter or any other foreign matter, organic or inorganic, e.g., sugar, barium sulphate, chalk, gypsum and sodium sulphate, (b) it must not less more than 12 per cent of its weight when dried at 100°C (212°F) to constant weight, and (c) it must not contain more than 5 per cent of petroleum ether extract.

A.17. TEA means tea derived exclusively from the leave and buds of plants of the Camellia genus and thea species. It shall conform to the following specifications:

a. Total ash determined on tea dried to a constant weight at 100°C	4.0 to 8.0 per cent
b. Total ash soluble in boiling distilled water.	Not less than 40.0 %
C. Total ash insoluble in dilute mineral acid. (Not more than 1.0 per cent	4.0 per cent. 1.0 per cent

A.18. HYDROGENATED VEGETABLE OIL PRODUCT or VANASPATI means any article of food resembling ghee which consists of refined hyderogentated edible vegetable oils and not more than 10 per cent of milk fat. It shall be prepared by hydrogenation from any of the harmless vegetable oils or mixtures thereof except marine, mineral and animal oils. It shall conform to the standards specified below:

i. It shall not contain any harmful colouring, flavouring or any other matter deleterious to health.

ii. It shall not have moisture exceeding 0.23 per cent.

iii. The melting point as estimated by the capillary slip method shall be from 33°C to 37°C, both inclusive with a tolerance of 2°C on either side.

iv. The Butyrorefractometer reading at 40°C shall not be less than 48°C.

v. It shall not have unsaponifiable matter exceeding 1.5 per cent.

vi. It shall not have free fatty acids (calculated as oleic acid) exceeding 0.25 per cent.

vii. It shall not contain diacetyal, if any, exceeding six parts per million.

Viii. The product on melting shall be clear in appearance and its taste shall be free from staleness or rancidity.

ix. It shall contain not less than 5 per cent by weight of refined or refined hydrogenated sesame (till oil.

x. No colouring shall be added to hydrogenated oil unless so authorised by Government, but in no event any colour resembling the colour of ghee shall be added.

xi. No flavouring substances other than the following may be used for the flavouring of hydrogenated oil either singly or in combination in a total quantity exceeding 25 parts per million:

1. Ethylbutyrate
2. Ethylcaproate.
3. Isopropylbutyrate.
4. Ethylcaprylate.
5. Coumarin.
6. Vanillin.
7. Benzaldehyde.
8. Amyl acetate.

A.19. VINEGAR:

A.19.01. Vinegar means a liquid derived from alcoholic and acetous fermentation of a vegetable juice or infusion.

A.19.02. The principal varieties of vinegar are as

follows:

(a) Malt vinegar, means vinegar derived wholly from malted barley or wholly from cereals, the starch of which has been saccharified by the diastase of malt;

(b) Cider Vinegar, means vinegar made by the alcoholic and acetic fermentation of the juice of apples;

(c) Distilled vinegar or Malt vinegar, means vinegar prepared by distilling malt vinegar;

(d) Wood vinegar, means vinegar prepared by diluting acetic acid, and sometimes colouring the product with caramel;

(e) Artificial vinegar, means any vinegar or substitute for vinegar containing, or derived from any preparation containing, any added acetic acid not wholly the product of alcoholic and acetous fermentations.

A.19.03. Vinegar shall conform to the following standards:

(1) It shall contain at least 4 grammes of acetic acid per 100 millilitres.

(2) It must contain at least 1.5 W/V per cent. of total solids and 0.18 per cent of ash.

(3) It shall not contain sulphuric acid or any other mineral acids, lead or copper.

(4) It shall not contain arsenic in amounts exceeding 1.5 parts per million parts of vinegar.

(5) It shall not contain any foreign substance or colouring matter except caramel.

(6) Malt vinegar, in addition, shall have atleast 0.05 per cent. of phosphorus pentoxide (P_2O_5) and 0.04 per cent of nitrogen.

(441

4.20 EDIBLE COMMON SALT means a crystalline solid, white or pale pink or light grey in colour, free from visible contamination with clay grit and other extraneous adulterants and impurities. It shall not contain moisture in excess of 6 per cent of the weight of the undried sample. It shall contain (a) at least 96.0 per cent by weight of sodium chloride (NaCl), (b) not more than 1.0 per cent by weight of matter insoluable in water, and (c) not more than 3.0 per cent by weight of matter soluble in water other than sodium chloride.

SD/-

(N.B. CHATTERJI)
DEPUTY SECRETARY.

To

The Publisher,
Gazette of India,
New Delhi.

T.S.

143

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT
COORG & MERCARA

No. B. 10873 Mercara, dated the 7th Jan, 1955.

IMMEDIATE

Letter no. F. 9-1/55-D, dated the 12th January, 1955, with the enclosures thereto, from the Govt of India, Ministry of Health, forwarded to the Health Officer, Coorg, for favour of immediate remarks. A copy of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 is also enclosed for reference. All the enclosures may kindly be returned.

Secretary to the Govt.,
General Department

24/1/55 24/1/55

No.F.12-2/54-DS
Government of India
Ministry of Health.

New Delhi, the 4th February, 1955.

From

EXPRESS LETTER

Shri Krishna Bihari, M.A.,
Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

To

Part 'A' State Governments of Bombay, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Assam and Orissa.

Part 'B' State Governments of Travancore-Cochin, Rajasthan, Mysore and Hyderabad.

Part 'C' State Governments of Delhi, Ajmer & Bhopal.

Subject:- Enforcement of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

Reference paragraph 5 of this Ministry's letter No. F.12-2/54-DS, dated the 21st December, 1954, and subsequent reminder dated the 12th January, 1955. It was originally proposed that the provisions of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, should be brought into force with effect from the 1st February, 1955. As the replies of certain State Governments were not received, the Act could not be brought into force from that date. The Government of India now propose to bring into force the provisions of the aforesaid Act with effect from the 1st March, 1955. The State Governments are requested to inform this Ministry, not later than the 15th February, 1955, that they agree to the Act being brought into force from that date. If no reply is received by the 15th February, 1955, the concurrence of the State Government will be assumed

KBihari
UNDER SECRETARY

No.F.12-2/54-DS

Copy forwarded to the Parts A, B and C State Governments other than those mentioned above and the Director General of Health Services.

By order,
KBihari
Under Secretary.

RDB.
4.2.

F.O.B. 11136 Mercara, dated the 17-2-

~~MOST~~ IMMEDIATE.

To

The Secretary to the Government of India,
Ministry of Health, ~~N E W D E L H I~~ I-2.

Subject:- Enforcement of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

....

Sir,

I am directed to refer to your Ministry's letter No.F.12-2/54-DS dated the ~~the~~ 4th February, 1955, on the subject mentioned above, and to ~~state~~ Say that this State Government agree with the G.O.I. ~~proposal~~ that the Act may be ~~covered by~~ the Act being brought into force ~~xx~~ w.e.f. 1-3-55.

Yours faithfully,

Ch. Secretary to the Government.

Copy to the Health Officer, Coorg, for information and necessary action.

16/2/55 - 21/2/55

COORG GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT
4.44 52
3-FEB 19
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No.F.9-1/55-D.
Government of India
Ministry of Health

New Delhi-2, the 31st January, 1955.

From

Shri Krishna Bihari, M.A.,
Under Secretary to the Govt. of India,

To

The Secretary to the Govt. of Saurashtra,
Rural Development Department,
RAJKOT.

Subject:- Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 - Enforcement.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No.SM/17-1(2),dated the 20th January, 1955, I am directed to say that model rules under section 24 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, will not be framed by the Government of India. They will have to be framed by the State Governments themselves.

Yours faithfully,

K Bihari

UNDER SECRETARY

'H.Rai'
29.1.55

No.F.9-1/55-D.

Copy forwarded for information to

1. All State Governments(except Saurashtra).
2. Director General of Health Services(Dr. K.Mitra).

By order,

K Bihari

UNDER SECRETARY

No. B. 10790 Mercara, dated the 11 Feb., 1955.

Copy forwarded to the H. O., Coorg, in continuation of this office No. B. 10873 dt. 7.2.55, for necessary action

11/2/55

for Secretary to the Govt., General Department.

Copy of the letter No.F.9-1/55-D dated the 31st January 1955 from the Government of India, Ministry of Health, New Delhi to the Secretary to the Government of Saurashtra, Rural Development Department, Rajkot. / Copy endorsed to all other State Govts

.....

Subject:- Prevention of food adulteration act 1954- Enforcement.

.....

With reference to your letter No.SM/17-1(2) dated the 20th January 1955, I am directed to say that model rules under section 24 of the prevention of food adulteration act 1954, will not be framed by the Government of India. They will have to be framed by the State Governments themselves.

.....

No-B. 10980

Coorg Government Secretariat
Mercara, the 11th February '55

Copy forwarded to the Health Officer, Coorg in continuation of this office No.B.10873 dated 7-2-1955 for necessary action.

for Secretary to Government
General Department II.

Yours faithfully,

(T.V. Anantanarayanan)
for Under Secretary.

No.F.9-1/55-D.

Copy forwarded for information to the Director General of Health Services in contimuation of this Ministry's endorsement No.F.12-2/54-DS, dated the 21st December, 1954.

By order,

for Under Secretary.

vaz

STATE/ORDINARY

ALL PART A AND PART B STATE GOVERNMENTS (EXCEPT MADRAS, ANDHRA [illegible], BIHAR, MADHYA BHARAT, JAMMU AND KASHMIR AND BOMBAY)

No.F.12-24/54-DS OUR LETTER NO. F 12-24/54-DS TWELFTH JANUARY( )

PLEASE WIRE NAME OF STATE GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE ON CENTRAL FOOD STANDARDS COMMITTEE

HEALTHIND

.....

Not to be telegraphed

Under Secretary to the
Government of India, Ministr
of Health New Delhi.

.....

No.F.12-24/54-DS
Government of India
Ministry of Health

New Delhi-2, the 22nd January, 1955.

Copy forwarded by post in comfirmation.

By order,
KBihari
Under Secretary

No.F.12-24/54-DS

Copy forwarded for information to the Director General of Health Services (Dr. K.Mitra).

By order,
KBihari
Under Secretary

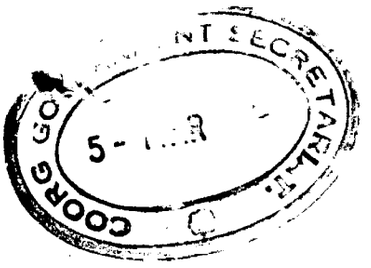
EXPRESS DELIVERY

No.F.12-24/54-DS

Copy forwarded to all Part C States (except Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Vindhya Pradesh) with the request that the recommendations of the State Government may be forwarded to this Ministry immediately.

By order,
KBihari
Under Secretary

'G.L.MEHTA'.



No.F.9-3/55-D.
Government of India.
Ministry of Health.

New Delhi-2, dated the 22 February, 1955.

From

Shri Krishna Bihari, M.A.,
Under Secretary to the Government of India,

To

All Part C States (except Kutch).

Subject:- Enforcement of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 - Delegation of powers of State Governments to Part C States.

Sir,

I am directed to forward a copy of this Ministry's letter No.F.9-3/55-D, dated the 24th February, 1955 for information.

Yours faithfully,

(T.V. Anantanarayanan)
for UNDER SECRETARY

No.F.9-3/55-D.

Copy with a copy of letter No.F.9-3/55-D, dated the 24th February, 1955 forwarded to the Director General of Health Services (Dr. K. Mitra) for information.

By order.

for UNDER SECRETARY.

Copy of letter No.F.9-3/55-D, dated the 24th February, 1955, from the Ministry of Health, Government of India, New Delhi to the Chief Commissioner for Kutch. Bhuj, regarding Enforcement of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 - Delegation of powers of State Government to Part C States.

With reference to your letter No.HR-99/52, dated the 19th January, 1955, on the subject mentioned above, I am directed to say that the question of delegating powers of State Government to the Part C States under Article 239(1) of the Constitution for the purposes of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, is under consideration.

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No.F.12-18/54-DS.
Government of India
Ministry of Health.

161

New Delhi, the 14th February, 1955.

From

Shri Krishna Bihari, M.A.,
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

To

The Chairman,
The All India Food Preservers' Association,
1A, Vansittart Row,
Calcutta-1.

Subject:- Representation of the All India Food Preservers' Association on the Central Committee on Food Standards.

Sir,

In continuation of this Ministry's letter No. F.10-11/54-P, dated the 23rd August, 1954, on the subject noted above, I am directed to say that the existing Central Committee for Food Standards will be abolished as soon as the Statutory Central Committee for Food Standards envisaged in the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, is set up. No meeting of the existing Central Food Committee for Food Standards is now proposed to be held. The meeting of the Statutory Committee is expected to be held soon after it is constituted.

I am further to add that the draft Rules under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, which include inter alia, standards for fruit products, have been published in the Gazette of India dated the 15th January, 1955 for eliciting public opinion. The All India Fruit Preservers' Association, Calcutta may furnish their comments to the Ministry of Health or the Directorate General of Health Services, on the draft standards for fruit products suggested in the Rules, for consideration by the Statutory Committee before the 28th February, 1955.

Yours faithfully,

K B Bihari

Under Secretary.

No.F.12-18/54-DS

Copy forwarded for information to the Directorate General of Health Services, New Delhi with reference to their u.o. No. 6-5/54-PHII, dated the 28th January, 1955.

Under Secretary.

Copy forwarded for information to all Part A, Part B and Part C States (except Jammu and Kashmir).

By order,

K B Bihari

Under Secretary.

Form Acs for perusal will be filed with P.Ps

RDB.
14.2.

14/2/55

9/2/55

No.B.11692 Mercara, dated the 12.3.55

DESPATCHED.

To

The Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Madras, Fort St.George, MADRAS.

(2) The Chief Secretary to the Govt.of Mysore, Bangalore.

.....

Subject: Prevention of Food Adulteration Act,1954- Framing of rules-

Sir,

I am direfted to say that this State Government would be greatful if you would kindly furnish this office with a copy of the model rules framed in your State under section 24 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act,1954.

Kindly treat this as urgent.

Yours faithfully,

Secretary to the Government, General Department II

GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT
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IMMEDIATE.

No.F.9-4/55-D
Government of India.
Minist-ry of Health.

161

From New Delhi :2. the 18th June,1955.

Shri N.B. Chatterji
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India,

To

The Secretary to the Government of West Bengal,
Medical and Public Health Department,
Public Health Branch,
CALCUTTA.

Subject:- Prevention of Food Adulteration Act,1954- difficulties experienced by the Government of West Bengal and the Calcutta Corporation.

Sir, ...

With reference to the correspondence ending with your telegram No.PH/2217, dated the 1st June,1955, I am directed to invite the attention of the State Government to sub-section (2) of Section 25 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act,1954, in accordance with which all rules and regulations and bye-laws relating to the prevention of adulteration of food, made under the corresponding State Laws and in force immediately before the commencement of the said Act shall, except where and so far as they are inconsistent with or repugnant to the provisions of the Act, continue in force until altered, amended or repealed by rules made under the Act. The attention of the State Government is also invited to sub-section (1) of Section 25 of the Act. Under this sub-section, if immediately before the commencement of this Act there is in force in any State to which this Act extends any law corresponding to this Act, that corresponding law shall, upon such commencement stand repealed. The Government of India, therefore, do not consider it necessary to promulgate an Ordinance in regard to the continance of the existing State Laws pending the finalisation of the draft rules framed under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act,1954 in consultation with the Central Committee for Food Standards constituted on the 1st June,1955 vide this Ministry's notification No. F.12-24/54-DS, dated the 1st June,1955. Arrangements are being made to convene a meeting of the said Committee and it is hoped that the rules will be finalised shortly.

2. As regards the appointment of Public Analysts, Food Inspectors etc., necessary action will have to be taken by the respective State Governments under Sections 8 and 9 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act,1954, after the rules have been framed by the Central Government laying down the requisite qualifications, but the existing notifications, rules etc., in regard to the appointment of Public Analysts, forms of Public Analysts' certificates etc. will continue to be in force till such time as the Central Government frame rules under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act,1954.

3. In this connection the attention of the State Government is also invited to Section 6, particularly clauses (b) &(c) of the General Clauses Act,1897 (Act X of 1897). It will be seen that even after the repeal of the corresponding State Laws no vacuum is created.

4. It is, therefore, considered that there should be no deadlock in the administration of the prevention of food adulteration in the States till the rules are made under Sections 23 and 24 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act,1954. In this connection the attention of the State Government is also invited to this Ministry's letter No.F.12-2/54-DS, dated the 21st December,1954.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/. N.B. Chatterji.
Deputy Secretary.

"DATTA"

No.F.9-4/55-D

Copy forwarded for information to:-

(1) Shri B.K. Sen, Commissioner, Calcutta Corporation, Calcutta, with reference to his telegram dated the 3rd June,1955.

(2) The Director General of Health Services, New Delhi.

(3) All Part A, Part B and Part C State Governments (except Jammu and Kashmir and West Bengal)

By order.,

KBihari

(KRISHNA BIHARI)
UNDER SECRETARY.

GOVERNMENT OF VINDHYA PRADESH
HOME DEPARTMENT (MEDICAL & HEALTH SECTION)

*****

FROM:

Under Secretary to the Government of
Vindhya Pradesh

To

All Governments of Part 'A', 'B' & 'C' States

No 2017/IV/F Dated, Rewa, the 28/7/55

Subject: Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954
(37 of 1954).

@@@@@@@

Sir,

I am directed to request that copies of the rules which have been made by the State Government in exercise of the powers conferred by section 24 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 may kindly be sent to this Government at the earliest convenience.

Yours faithfully,

UNDER SECRETARY TO THE GOVT.
Vindhya Pradesh.

27-7.

To be published in Part II, Section 3 of the Gazette of India.

No. PFA/Sec 4/F.11-4/55-D(I).
Government of India,
Ministry of Health.

New Delhi-2, the 1st June 1955.

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 (37 of 1954), the Central Government hereby establishes the Central Food Laboratory in the premises of the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta-12.

K B Lal
(Krishna Bihari)
Under Secretary.

To

The Publisher,
Gazette of India, New Delhi.

No.PFA/Sec 4/F.11-4/55-D(I).

Copy forwarded for information to

* with 10 Spare Copies.

1. * Director General of Health Services (Dr.K.Mitra)
2. All Part A. Part B and Part C States (except Jammu and Kashmir).
3. 3. Ministry of Commerce and Agriculture.
4. Ministry of Food and Agriculture.
5. Ministry of Railways.
6. Ministry of Defence.

G.S.

Submitted for perusal
& this may be filed.
For perusal
9/6

By Order,

K B Lal
Under Secretary.

I.Rai/1-6

M.2.80

Rec 11/6
11/6

(To be published in Part II, Section 3 of the Gazette of India)

No.PFA/Sec 4/F.11-4/55-D(II).
Government of India,
Ministry of Health.

New Delhi-2, the 1st June 1955.

NOTIFICATION.

In pursuance of clause (iv) of Section 2 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 (37 of 1954), the Central Government hereby appoints, until further orders, the Professor of Biochemistry and Nutrition at the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, ex-officio, to perform the functions of the Director of the Central Food Laboratory under that Act.

K Bihari
(Krishna Bihari)
Under Secretary.

To

The Publisher,
Gazette of India,
New Delhi.

No.PFA/Sec.4/F.11-4/55-D(II).

Copy forwarded for information to

*-with 10 S/Copies

1. * Director General of Health Services (Dr.K.Mitra)
2. All Part A, Part B and Part C States (except Jammu and Kashmir).
3. Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
4. Ministry of Food and Agriculture.
5. Ministry of Railways.
6. Ministry of Defence.

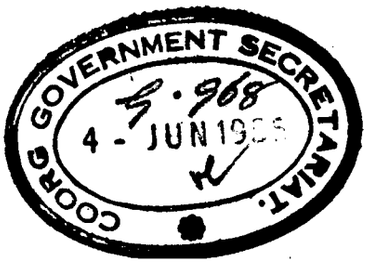
By Order,

K Bihari

Under Secretary.

I.Rai/1-6

To be published in Part II Section 3 of the Gazette of India.



No.F.12-24/54-D.S.
Government of India
Ministry of Health

New Delhi-2, the 1st June, 1955.

N O T I F I C A T I O N

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 (37 of 1954), the Central Government hereby constitutes a Committee called the Central Committee for Food Standards which shall consist of the following members, namely:-

1. Director General Health Services - Chairman.
2. Director, Central Food Laboratory.

} Ex-Officio

3. Dr. K.Mitra, Assistant Director General of Health Services, New Delhi.
4. Dr. V.Subrahmanyan, Director, Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore.

} being experts nominated by the Central Government under clause (c) of sub-section 2 of section 3,

5. Dr. M.B.Ghatge, Agriculture Marketing Adviser, Ministry of Food and Agriculture New Delhi.
6. Shri V.A.Mehta, Assistant Development Officer, Development Wing, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, New Delhi.
7. Dr. L.N.Goel, Chief Medical Officer, Northern Railway, New Delhi,
8. Lt.-Col. A.G.Fernandes, A.M.C., Assistant Director of Supplies, Q.M.G.'s Branch, Army Headquarters, New Delhi.

} being representatives of the Central Ministries of Food and Agriculture, Commerce & Industry, Railways & Defence, nominated by the Central Government under clause (d) of sub-section (2) of section 3.

9. Shri S.Narayana Iyer, Government Analyst (Foods and Drugs), Madras.
10. Dr. D.Subba Rao, Director of Public Health (Andhra), Kurnool.
11. Shri S.T.Rodda, Assistant Director of Public Health in charge of Public Health Laboratory, Poona.
12. Shri Sachindra Nath Mitra, Public Health Analyst for Food and Water, West Bengal Public Health Laboratories, Calcutta.
13. Shri S.Roy, Public Analyst, Government of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow.
14. Dr.B.D.Kochhar, Public Analyst, Government of the Punjab, Ambala Cantonment.

} being representatives nominated by the Governments of each Part A State and Part B State, under clause (e) of sub-section (2) of section 3.

p.t.o.

15. Dr. N.K.Roy, Director, Madhya Pradesh Health Institute, Nagpur.

16. Shri B.K.Dutta Roy, Public Analyst to the Government of Assam, Shillong.

17. Shri Amarendranath Das, Public Analyst to the Government of Orissa, State Public Health Laboratory, Cuttack,

18. Dr. S.C.Roy, Chemical Analyst to the Government of Bihar, Patna.

19. Dr. Shankarlal Gargye, Director of Health Services, Madhya Bharat, Gwalior.

20. Shri K.V.Krishna Warier, Public Analyst Government of Travancore-Cochin, Trivandrum.

21. Shri P.N.Bhargava, Chief Analyst, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

22. Shri S.D.Bhatia, Chemical Examiner, State Analytical Laboratory, Patiala.

23. Dr. S.Seshagiri Rau, Director of Public Health, Government of Mysore, Mysore.

24. Shri R.K.Trivedi, Director of Health Services, Saurashtra.

25. Dr. L.D.Khatri, Director, Medical and Public Health Services, Hyderabad State, Hyderabad.

) being representatives nominated by the Governments of each Part A State and Part B State, under clause (e) of sub-section (2) of section 3,

26. Major M.S.Chadha, Director of Health Services, Delhi State, Delhi,

27. Dr. Tajwiz Singh, Assistant Director of Health Services, Himachal Pradesh, Simla.

) being representatives nominated by the Central Government to represent the Part C States, under clause (f) of sub-section (2) of section 3

28. Shri Gulabchand Hirachand, Walchandnagar Industries Ltd., Construction House, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.

29. Shri P.D.Bhargava, Midland Fruit and Vegetable Products, Masani Railway Station Mathura, Uttar Pradesh.

) being representatives of Industry and Commerce nominated by the Central Government under clause (g) of sub-section (2) of section 3,

30. Dr. C.Gopalan, Deputy Director, Nutrition Research Laboratories, Coonoor.

) being the representative of the Medical Profession nominated by the Indian Council of Medical Research under clause (h)

p.t.o.

) of sub-section (2)
) of section 3.
)
)

K Bihari

(Krishna Bihari)
Under Secretary.

To

The Publisher,
Gazette of India,
New Delhi.

No.F.12-24/54-DS.

Copy forwarded for information to

(1) Director General of Health Services (Dr. K.Mitra) (with 20 spare copies).

(2) Ministry of Food and Agriculture/Ministry of Commerce and Industry/Ministry of Railways/Ministry of Defence.

The expenditure on account of the travelling and daily allowances of the representative nominated by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture/Ministry of Commerce and Industry/Ministry of Railways/Ministry of Defence under section 3(2)(d) of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, to attend the meetings of the Central Committee for Food Standards will be met by the Ministry from the source from which his pay is met according to the normal rules.

(3) All Part 'A' and Part 'B' States (except Jammu and Kashmir).

The expenditure on account of the travelling and daily allowances of the representatives nominated by the State Government under section 3(2)(e) of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, for attending the meetings of the Central Committee for Food Standards will be borne by the State Government.

(4) All Part 'C' States (except Delhi and Himachal Pradesh).

(5) Part 'C' State of Delhi.

It has been decided to nominate Major M.S.Chadha, Director of Health Services, Delhi State, as one of the two representatives of Part C States under section 3(2)(f) of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, on the Central Committee for Food Standards. The expenditure on account of the daily and travelling allowances of Major Chadha for attending the meetings of the said Committee will be borne by the Government of Delhi.

(6) Part 'C' State of Himachal Pradesh.

It has been decided to nominate Dr. Tajwiz Singh, Assistant Director of Health Services, Himachal Pradesh, as one of the two representative of Part C States under section 3(2)(f) of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, on the Central Committee for Food Standards.

p.t.o.

(6).....

The expenditure on account of the travelling and daily allowances of Dr. Tajwiz Singh for attending the meetings of the said Committee will be borne by the Government of Himachal Pradesh.

(7) The Secretary, Indian Council of Medical Research.

The expenditure on account of the travelling and daily allowances of Dr. C.Gopalan, Deputy Director, Nutrition Research Laboratories, Coonoor, nominated by the Indian Council of Medical Research under section 3(2)(h) of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, to attend the meetings of the Central Committee for Food Standards will be borne by the Indian Council of Medical Research.

(8) The Secretary, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

It has been decided to nominate Dr. V.Subramanyan, Director, Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, as one of the two experts on the Central Committee for Food Standards under section 3(2)(c) of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. The expenditure on account of the travelling and daily allowances of Dr. V.Subramanyan for attending the meetings of the said Committee will be borne by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

(9) All the members of the Central Committee for Food Standards,

(10)Press Information Bureau, (Shri Bory)

By order,

K B Bhave

Under Secretary.

Copy to P.H.Section.

'g.l.mehta8.

No action seems to be necessary.

This may be filed. For Orders.

G.S. 8.6.

8/6/65

DRAFT.

No.B. 6065 | R.Dis. 117/55. Dt.the 25 Aug.55.

To

The Chief Secretary to the Govt.
of Mysore, Bangalore.

Sub:- Prevention of Food Adulteration Act,1954(37 of 1954)

Sir,

I am directed to refer to this office letter No.B.11692,dated the 12th March,1955,on the subject mentioned above and to say that this State Govt. would be grateful if a copy of the model rules framed in your State under Sec.24 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act,1954 is furnished to this Govt. at an early date.

Yours faithfully,

Secy.to Govt.
G.D.II.

DRAFT.

No.B. 6038 ~~117/55~~. R.No.117/55. Dt.the 25th Aug.55.

To.

The Under Secretary to the Govt.,
of Vindhya Pradesh,
REWA

Sub:- Prevention of Food Adulteration Act,1954(37 of 1954)

Sir,

I am directed to refer to your letter No.2017/IV/F,dated the 28th July, 1955, on the subject mentioned above,and to say that model rules ~~in exercise of the powers conferred by~~ under section 24 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, have not yet been framed in this State.

Yours faithfully,

Secy.to Govt.
G.D.II.

13/8/55

11

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

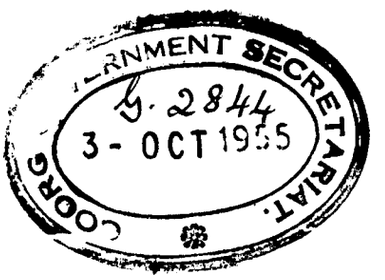
No. M/4396-98/P.H.

Mysore Government Secretariat,

Dated, Bangalore, 1.10.1955.

FROM

The *Secretary to the Government of Mysore,*
Revenue Department.



To

The Secretary to Government of Coorg,
General Department,
M E R C A R A.

S I R,

SUBJECT: Prevention of Food Adulteration Act 1954 (Act 37 of 1954) - Framing of Model rules under Section 24 of the Act - Request for a copy of -.

153

With reference to your letter No.B.11692 dated 12-3-1953 and the subsequent reminder letter No.6065/R.Dis.117/55 dated 25-8-1955, requesting for a copy of the model rules framed under Section 24 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act 1954 by this Government, I am directed to state that the draft rules are still under formulation and have not been finalised.

Yours faithfully,

(D.M.R.Manay)
For Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

No. F.41-53/55-PH
Government of India
Ministry of Health.

New Delhi, dated 14th October, 1955.

From

Shri R.Narasimhan,
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

To

The Honorary Secretary,
The Bombay Kariana, Colour & Chemical
Merchants Association,
222A, Samuel Street,
BOMBAY 3.

Subject:- Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules 1955-Definition and standards of quality for Asafoetida in the -

Sir,

I am directed to refer to your letter dated the 8th October, 1955, on the subject mentioned above and to invite your attention to this Ministry's letter No.F.41-53/55-PH, dated the 11th October, 1955.

Yours faithfully,

Under Secretary.

F.41-53/55-PH

Copy, together with a copy of this Ministry's letter No.F.41-53/55-PH, dated the 11th October, 1955 (with enclosure), forwarded for information to all Part A,B & C States (except the State of Jammu & Kashmir).

By order,

Under Secretary.

N.B.9807 R.Dis. 117/55 Dt. the 18 Nov., 1955.

DESPATCHED.

Copy with the copy of the enclosures forwarded to the A.O., Cooly, for information.

O/C 7/11/55
for Secy. to Govt.
RW 16/11/55

(121)

No. F.41-53/55-PH
Government of India
Ministry of Health.

New Delhi, dated 11th ~~September~~ Oct., 1955.

From

Shri R.Narasimhan,
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

To

The Executive Secretary,
Bombay Kariana, Colour & Chemical
Merchants Association,
222A, Samuel Street,
Bombay 3.

Subject:- Definition and standard of quality for Asafoetida under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act.

Sir.

I am directed to refer to your telegram No.nil dated the 6th October, 1955, on the subject mentioned above, and to forward herewith a copy of the Minutes of the meeting held in the room of the Minister of Health on Saturday the 24th September, 1955. Seven spare copies of the Minutes are also sent herewith for transmission to the representatives of the Association who attended the meeting.

I am to explain that the question of "Hing" being excluded from the purview of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act will have to be examined by the Central Committee for Food Standards, who are being asked to invite your Association to present their case to the Committee. Further action in the matter will be taken in the light of the recommendations made by the Committee.

It will be appreciated if the Government of India is informed of the action taken by the Association in respect of para 3 of the Minutes of the meeting.

Yours faithfully,
Sd/- R. Narasimhan

Under Secretary.

P. T. O.

No.F.41-53/55-PH

Copy, with 4 spare copies of the Minutes of the meeting referred to above, forwarded for information and necessary action, to the Directorate General of Health Services, New Delhi.

By order,

Sd/- R. Narasimhan

Under Secretary.

"S. K."
14/10/55.

(113)

MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD IN H.M.'s OFFICE AT 3.30 P.M. ON SATURDAY THE 24TH SEPTEMBER, 1955.

PRESENT

1. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur	Chairman

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

2. Shri V.K.B.Pillai, I.C.S.	Secretary
3. " A.V.Venkatasubban	Deputy Secretary
4. " Lt.Col.C.K.Lakshmanan	D.G.H.S.
5. " P.M.Nabar	Drugs Controller(India)
6. " Dr.K.Mitra.	A.D.G.H.S.

BOMBAY KARIANA, COLOUR & CHEMICAL MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

7. Shri Khatau Vallabhdas
8. " Harisukh Harilal Vahalia
9. " Vishwakant P.Bhatt
10. " Hariram Naranjee
11. " Kanubhai Laxmidas
12. " Naranbhai Govindjee
13. " Harikrushna Parvatishanker Bhatt
14. " D.L.Mehta.

---

1. The question raised by the Bombay Kariana, Colour and Chemical Merchants' Association in regard to the definition and standard of Asafoetida under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955, was discussed. It was made clear that Hingra being a drug is not covered by the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act and Rules and in the case of Bandani Hing being a compound of Hing and other substantance the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act does not apply. In the case of Hing, the standards presribed in the Rules should apply.

2. The Central Committee for Food Standards may be asked to consider the question of Hing being excluded from the purveiw of the Act in the light of representation made. If necessary, a deputation on the Association may meet and discuss the question with them

3. The Association's representatives stated that they are again taking up the question of Lowering the prescribed standards with the Government of Bombay.

V.U.C. / Letter No. F. 41-53/55-PH, dated the 14th Oct., 55 from the Under Secretary to the Govt of India, Ministry of Health.

(17)

Sub:- Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules 1955- Definition and standards of quality for Asafoetida in the.

P/C. is submitted for favour of perusal. No action seems necessary on this. May be filed with P.Ps.

(Copy may be sent to H.O.)

26/10/55

26/10/55

M.L.H.O.

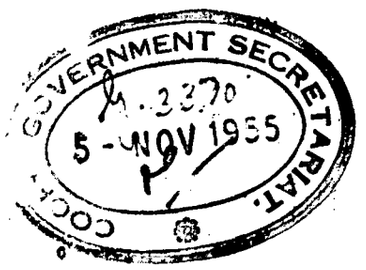
15/11

17.11

Draft endt put up for approval.

16/11/55

16/11/55



IMMEDIATE.

No.F.41-58/55-PH.
Government of India.
Ministry of Health.

New Delhi-2, the 1st November, 1955.

From

Shri R. Narasimhan,
Under Secretary to the Government of India,

To

All Part A, B, & C States
(Except Jammu and Kashmir State)

Subject:- Prevention of Food Adulteration Act 1954- Execution of.

Sir,

I am directed to say that as the State Governments are aware the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act 1954 (37 of 1954) came into force with effect from the 1st June, 1955 and the Rules framed under Sec.4(2) and 23(1) of the said Act, in consultation with the Central Committee for Food Standards have been promulgated in the Government of India Ministry of Health Notification No.PFA/Sec.23/F 41-5/55-PH dated 12th September, 1955 published in the Gazette Extraordinary on 24th September, 1955.

In pursuance of the various sections of the Act, the State Governments are required to take the under noted action :-

1. The State Governments will have to declare, by gazette notification, 'local area' under section 2(vii) and 'local authority' under section 2(viii).

2. The State Government or the local authority shall have to appoint Licencing authority for the purpose of Rule 50(2) of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955.

3. If necessary, action has to be taken by the State Governments under sub-section (iii) and (iv) of section 7 and Section 15 of the Act.

4. To appoint requisite number of the Public Analysts and the Food Inspectors under Sections 8 & 9 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, in accordance with Rules 6 and 8 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules 1955.

5. The State Governments shall also have to frame rules under section 24 of the Act in consultation with the Central Committee for Food Standards. In this connection attention is invited to para 4 of this Ministry's letter No.12-2/[illegible]-DS, dated the 21st December, 1954 , where in attention of the State Governments was invited to section 10(1) (c) of the Act and it was requested that while framing the Rules under Section 24 of the Act, the State Government may make a suitable definition of the expression 'health officer having jurisdication in the local area' in the rules.

I am to request that the Government of India

P.T.O.

may kindly be informed at a very early date of the action taken in the matters referred to above.

An immediate action is requested.

Yours faithfully,

Under Secretary.

No.F.41-58/55-PH.

Copy forwarded for information to the Directorate General of Health Services , New Delhi.

By order,

Under Secretary.

RDB

Immediate

No. B. 10103 R.Dis. 117/55 Dt. the 3rd Dec Nov., 1955

Copy with the enclosure in original (return requested) forwarded to the H.O., Copy for immediate Remarks

I. Reminded on 6-2-56

II. Reminded on 12-3-56

o/c
Secy. to Govt.
G.D.II.
1022/1/55-PH
22/12/55

No. F.41-53/55-PH.
Government of India,
Ministry of Health.

New Delhi the 11 Nov., 55.

From

Shri R. Narasimhan,
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

To

The Secretary to the Government of U.P.,
Public Health Department,
Lucknow.

SUBJECT:- Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules 1955- Definition and standards of quality for Asafoetida in the-

.....

Sir,

With reference to your letter No.9672/XVI-1118/1955, dated the 2nd November, 1955, on the above subject, I am directed to say that date of this Ministry's letter No. F.41-53/55-PH, enclosed with this Ministry's letter of even number, dated the 14th/15th October, may please be amended to read as '11th October, 1955' instead of 11th September, 1955, typed through an oversight.

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Yours faithfully,

R. Narasimhan

Under Secretary.

No. F. 41-53/55-PH.

Copy forwarded for information to all State Governments. (Except Jammu & Kashmir State).

By order,

R. Narasimhan

Under Secretary.

Dalip.

COORG GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT
G.3995
10 DEC 1955

4

Fort St. George,
Madras-9.
6th December, 1955. 201

Health, Education and Local Administration Department.
Letter No.120361/55-1 H3.

From

Sri K. Ghulam Mahmood, I.A.S.,
Additional Secretary to the Government of Madras.

File finally

To

The Secretary to the Government,
General Department II,
Government of Coorg,
Mercara.

Sir,

Sub: Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 - Framing of rules.

Ref: Your letter B.10018/RDis.117/55 dated 28.11.55.

I am to state that rules have not yet been framed by this Government under Section 24 of the Central Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

Yours faithfully,

for Additional Secretary to Govt.

nks/612

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DRAFT.

No.B. 10018 R.Dis.117/55. Dt.the 28.Nov.55.

To ALL CHIEF

(1) The Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Madras, Fort St.George, MADRAS.

(2) The Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Mysore, Bangalore.

Sub:- Prevention of Food Adulteration Act,1954- Framing of rules-

---

Sir,

I am directed to refer to ~~your~~ this office letter No.B.11692,dated the 12th March,1955,on the subject mentioned above,and to say that this State Govt., would be grateful if a copy of the model rules framed in your State under Sec.24 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act,1954 is furnished to this Govt. at an early date.

Yours faithfully,

Secy.to Govt.
G.D.II.

22/11/55

205

GOVERNMENT 10.3764 2 MAY

No.F.41-56/55-PH.
Government of India.
Ministry of Health.

New Delhi-2, the 22nd November, 1955.

From

Shri R. Narasimhan,
Under Secretary to the Government of India

To

M/s The Hindustan Vanaspati Manufacturing Co. Ltd.,
Scindia House, Ballard Estate,
P.O.Box 353, Bombay No.1.

Subject:- Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules 1955- Definition and the standards of quality for Margarine in the -

Sir,

I am directed to refer to your letter No.LEGAL/SHG:S, dated the 8th October, 1955, on the subject mentioned above and to say that the addition of til oil in Margarine being a new process, the Government of India, as a special case, have decided to allow a time lag of about six months from the date of the enforcement of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955, i.e. upto the end of February, 1956, to enable the manufacturers and the dealers in Margarine to dispose of the stocks of the item lying with them and which were manufactured prior to 7th October, 1955, without the addition of the prescribed percentage of til oil therein. The definition and the standards of quality in respect of Margarine laid down in the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955, shall come into force with effect from 1st day of March, 1956. A notification is being issued separately.

The other points raised in your letter under reference will be placed before the Central Committee for Food Standards at its next meeting.

Yours faithfully,

R. Narasimhan

Under Secretary.

No.F.41-56/55-PH.

Copy, forwarded for information to all Part A,B, C & D. States (except Jammu and Kashmir State).

It is requested that suitable instructions may kindly be issued in the matter.

The receipt of this communication may kindly be acknowledged and the Government of India informed of the action taken.

By order,

R. Narasimhan

Under Secretary.

P.T.O.

Ack. Card put up for signature
Issue
7/12/55 2/11/55

No.F.41-56/55-PH.

Copy forwarded for information to the Directorate General of Health Services , New Delhi, with reference to their U.O.Note No.1-18/55-PH, dated the 22nd October, 1955.

By order,

Under Secretary.

No. B. 11168 R.Dis 117/55 Dt. the 3rd Jan., 1956.

CHED.

Copy forwarded to the D.H.O., Coorg, for ~~disg~~ issuing necessary instructions under intimation to this office.

O/C

Secy. to Govt
G.O.IV

16/1/56

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To be published in Part II, Section 3 of the Gazette of India.

PFA/Sec.23/F.41-56/55-PH.
Government of India.
Ministry of Health.

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 22nd November, 1955.

S.R.O. PFA/Sec.23/Am(1).- In the Government of India, Ministry of Health Notification No.S.R.O.2106, dated the 12th September, 1955, published at pages 2089-2107 of the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II- Section 3, dated the 24th September, 1955:-

Rule 1(3), line 1 and line 3 , after the words.

'contained in' insert "Part III- Appendix 'B' - item A.12 Margarine",

(R. NARASIMHAN)
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

To

The Publisher,
Gazette of India.

No.F.41-56/55-PH.

Copy forwarded for information in continuation to this Ministry's Notification No.PFA/F.41-5/55-PH, dated the 19th October, 1955 to :-

1. The Directorate General of Health Services (with 10 spare copies)
2. All Ministries of the Government of India.
3. All Part A,B,C & D States (Except Jammu & Kashmir)

By order,

Under Secretary.

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No.F.41-36/55-PH
Government of India
Ministry of Health.

New Delhi, dated 22nd February, 1956.

From

Shri R.Narasimhan,
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

To

All State Governments
(except J & K)

Subject:- Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules. 1955 - Copies of the

.....

Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith 10 printed copies of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955 for the use of the State Government. Additional copies of the Rules, if required can be obtained from the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines. Delhi.

Yours faithfully,

Under Secretary.

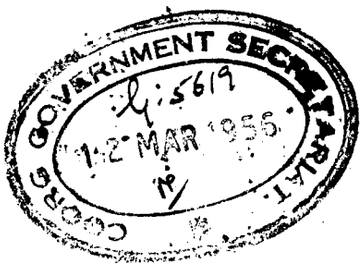
No.F.41-36/55-PH

Copy, with 5 copies of the above publications, forwarded to the:-

1. Dte.G.H.S., New Delhi (with 40 copies have already been supplied).
2. Ministry of Food & Agriculture.
3. Ministry of Railways.
4. Ministry of Defence, New Delhi.
5. Ministry of Commerce & Industry.
6. Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division).
7. Ministry of N.R. & S.R.
8. Secretary, Indian Council of Medical Research.
9. Secretary, C.S.I.R., New Delhi.
10. Director, Indian Standards Institution.

By order,

Under Secretary.



No.F.41-70/55-P.H.
Government of India,
Ministry of Health.

New Delhi-2, dated the 6th March, 1956.

Office Memorandum.

Subject:- Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 - Appointment of Food Inspectors in respect of railway stations -

The undersigned is directed to refer to the Ministry of Railways (Rly. Board) Notification No.E55ME5/76/Medical, dated the 26th November, 1955, relating to the appointment of all Railway Medical Officers and Railway Sanitary Inspectors to exercise the powers of a Food Inspector under sections 10 and 11 of the said Act in respect of railway station or group of railway stations in their respective jurisdiction where food is being sold, and to say that the Ministry of Law who were consulted as to whether the jurisdiction of a Railway Food Inspector appointed by the Central Government (Ministry of Railways) under section 14(1)(b) will have to be notified as a "local area" by the State Governments under section 2 (vii) of the P.F.A. Act, have advised that the Railway Stations within the jurisdiction of a particular State Government will have to be declared, by a gazette notification, as "local area" for the purpose of clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 10, under section 2 (vii) of the Act. Thereafter the District Medical Officers of the Railways may be designated as Health Officers for the purpose of clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Act.

2. The State Governments shall also have to prescribe the District Medical Officers of the Railways as "local authority" having jurisdiction over the local areas in their respective control, under section 2 (vii) of the Act.

3. It is requested that the General Managers of all the Railways may kindly be instructed to approach the State Governments concerned and furnish requisite information, regarding the

P.T.O.

description of areas propbsed to be declared as "local areas" and the District Medical Officers of Railways proposed to be declared as "local authority" for this purpose.

This Ministry has also been advised that an amendment to section 14 of the Act, on the lines suggested in your U.O. Note No.E55ME5/76/Medical, dated the 12th December, 1955 is not necessary, as for railway quarters and railway colonies, beyond railway stations, the power of appointment of Food Inspectors would rest with the State Government.

A. V. Venkatasubban

(A. V. Venkatasubban)
DEPUTY SECRETARY.

The Ministry of Railways.

Copy forwarded for information to all State Governments (except the State of Jammu & Kashmir).

By order,

Under Secretary.

.....

KAPOOR.

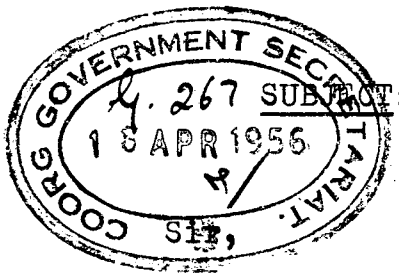
Dis.No.P.H. 137. Office of the Malaria & Health Officer,
Coorg, Mercara, Dated 17th April, 1956.

From

The Malaria & Health Officer,
Coorg, M E R C A R A.

To .

The Secretary to the Government,
General Department No. II, Coorg,
M E R C A R A.



SUBJECT:- FOOD ADULTERATION ACT 1954 - COPIES SUPPLY OF - REQUEST FOR THE - .

I request you to kindly obtain 100 copies of the Food Adulteration Act, 1954 from the Publication Division, Government of India, New Delhi for the use of this Department and of Municipalities and Notified Areas.

Yours faithfully,

(C.B.KARIAPPA)
HEALTH OFFICER, COORG.

SDD/

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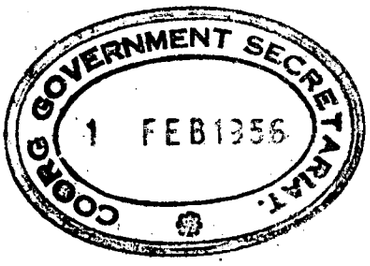
(To be published in Part II, Section III of the Gazette of India).



No.PFA/F.41-5/55-PH.,
Government of India,
Ministry of Health.

New Delhi-2, dated the 6th Feb., 1956.

N O T I F I C A T I O N

The following draft of an amendment to the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955, which the Central Government proposes to make in exercise of powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 4 and sub-section (1) of section 23 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 (37 of 1954), after consultation with the Central Committee for Food Standards, is published, as required by sub-section (1) of section 23 of the said Act, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby; and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 15th Feburary, 1956.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date so specified will be considered by the Central Government.

Draft Amendment.

In the said rules -
for the words and figures "on the first day of March, 1956" the following shall be substituted; namely:-

" on the first day of June, 1956".

A.V. Venkatasubban

(A.V. Venkatasubban),
DEPUTY SECRETARY.

To

The Publisher,
Gazette of India,
New Delhi.

No.PFA/F.41-5/55-PH.

Copy forwarded for information to:-

1. The Directorate General of Health Services (with 20 spare copies).
2. All Ministries of the Government of India.
3. All Part A, B, C & D States (Except Jammu & Kashmir.)

It is requested that the objections and suggestions, if any, may kindly be communicated to this Ministry, with a copy to the Directorate General of Health Services immediately.

By order,

Babu Ram.

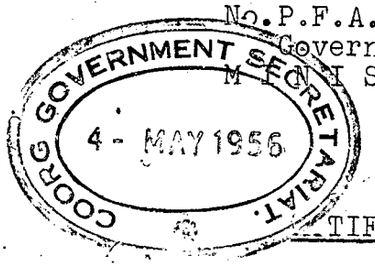
UNDER SECRETARY.

KAPOOR.
6.2.56.

217
~~127~~

(To be published in Part II section 3 of the Gazette of India)

No.P.F.A./F.14-35/56-PH
Government of India
M I N I S T R Y of H E A L T H.



NEW DELHI-2, dated the 30th April, '56.

NOTIFICATION

The following draft of a further amendment to the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955, which the Central Government, after consultation with the Central Committee for Food Standards, proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 4 and sub-section (1) of section 23 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 (37 of 1954), is published, as required by sub-section (1) of section 23 of the said Act, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby; and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 14th May, 1956.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date of specified will be considered by the Central Government:-

DRAFT AMENDMENT:

For sub-rule (3) of rule 1 of the said rules, the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely:-

"(3) The rules other than those contained in Part III-Appendix 'B' -item A.12-Margarine, Part VI and Part VII shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette, the rules contained in Part III-Appendix 'B' -item A.12-Margarine, shall come into force on the first day of June 1956, and the rules contained in Part VI and Part VII shall come into force on the first day of October, 1956"

J.N. Saksena
(J.N. Saksena)
Deputy Secretary.

No.F.14-35/56-PH.

The above notification is forwarded to the Publisher, Gazette of India, New Delhi, with the request that the same may kindly be published in the Gazette of India in its next issue on the 5th May, 1956, positively.

J.N. Saksena
(J.N. Saksena)
Deputy Secretary.

P.T.O.

219.

No.F.14-35/56-PH,

Copy forwarded for information to the :-

1. Directorate General of Health Services, New Delhi.
2. All Ministries of the Government of India.
3. All State Governments (except Jammu & Kashmir).

By order,

R. Narasimhan

(R. Narasimhan)
Under Secretary.

224 (131)

Most Immediate

(To be published in Part II Section 3 of the Gazette of India)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HEALTH

NEW DELHI-2, dated the 19th May, '56

NOTIFICATION

S.R.O. P.F.A./F.14-35/56-PH. In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 4 and sub-section (1) of section 23 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 (37 of 1954), the Central Government, after consultation with the Central Committee for Food Standards, hereby makes the following further amendment to the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of section 23 of the said Act, namely:-

AMENDMENT

For sub-rule (3) of rule 1 of the said Rules, the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely:-

"(3) The rules other than those contained in Part III-Appendix 'B' -item A.12-Margarine, Part VI and Part VII shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette, the rules contained in Part III -Appendix 'B' item A.12-Margarine, shall come into force on the first day of June, 1956 and the rules contained in Part VI and Part VII shall come into force on the first day of October, 1956".

J.N. Saksena

(J.N. Saksena)
Deputy Secretary.

No.F.14-35/56-PH.

The above notification is forwarded to the Publisher, Gazette of India, New Delhi, with the request that the same may kindly be published in the Gazette of India in the issue of the 26th May, 1956, positively.

J.N. Saksena

(J.N. Saksena)
Deputy Secretary.

No.F.14-35/56-PH.

Copy forwarded for information to the:-
(1) Dte.G.H.S., New Delhi.
(2) All Ministries of the Government of India.
(3) All State Governments (Except Jammu and Kashmir)

By order,

J.N. Saksena

Deputy Secretary.

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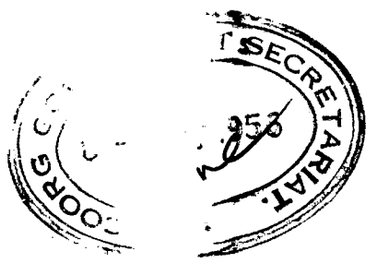
(To be published in part II Section 3 of the Gazette of India)



NO. PFA/F.14-70/56-PH.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HEALTH

NEW DELHI the 28th Sept.,'56.

NOTIFICATION.

S.R.O.------ In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 23 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 (37 of 1954), the Central Government, after consultation with the Central Committee for Food Standards hereby makes the following amendment to the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955, namely:-

AMENDMENT

In sub-rule (3) of rule 1 of the said rules - for the words "the first day of October", the words "the first day of December", shall be substituted.

Sd/-
N.B. Chatterji
Deputy Secretary.

To
The Publisher,
Gazette of India,
New Delhi.

No.F.14-70/56-PH.

Copy forwarded for information to:-

1. The Dte.G.H.S., New Delhi.
2. All Ministries of the Government of India.
3. All Part A, B, C, & D States (except Jammu & Kashmir)
4. All Indian Missions abroad.
5. All trade representatives.

By order,

(K.C. Gupta)
Under Secretary.

"Dalip"
29/9/56.

GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT COCHIN 4.2238

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No.F.14-37/56-PH
Government of India,
Ministry of Health.

New Delhi, the 31st July, 1956.

From

Shri K. C. Gupta,
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

To

The Secretary to the Govt. of Madras,
Health, Education & Local Administration Deptt.,
Fort St. George,
MADRAS.

Subject:- Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 - Definition of 'Local authority' - Issue of Rule regarding under the -

---

Sir,

I am directed to refer to your letter No.15778/56-3 H3 Health dated the 19th April, 1956, on the subject mentioned above and to say that "Prescribed" as defined in section 2(xii) of the P.F.A.Act, 1954 means prescribed by rules made under this Act. The "Local Authority" as defined in section 2, clause (viii) of the Act for an area falling outside its sub-clause (1) would be such authority as prescribed by the State Government under the Act. The State Governments will have to make a rule under an in accordance with the procedure laid down in Section 24 of the P.F.A. Act,1954 (37 of 1954) for specifying such local authority.

Kindly acknowledge receipt.

Yours faithfully,
K.C.Gupta
UNDER SECRETARY

No.F.14-37/56-PH

1) Copy with a copy of Madras Government's letter referred to above forwarded for information and similar necessary action to all other State Governments (except J&K State).

2) Copy forwarded for information to the Directorate General of Health Services with reference to their U.O. No.1-18/56-PHII, dated the 4.7.56.

By Order,
K.C.Gupta
UNDER SECRETARY

Sachdeva/
31.7.56.

Copy of letter No.15778/56-3 H3 dated 19.4.1956 from Sri K. Ghulam Mahmood, I.A.S., Additional Secretary to the Government of Madras, to the Secretary to the Govt.of India, Ministry of Health, New Delhi.

Sub: Rules - Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 Definition of 'Local authority' - Issue of rules regarding.

I am directed to state that the rules to be framed by the State Government under section 24 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 are under examination and that it will take some time before they are ready for transmission to the Central Committee for Food Standards for their approval. Other formalities such as eliciting public opinion, examination of commer etc. will have to be gone through after getting the approval of the Central Committee for the draft rules.

2. This Government are however of the opinion that the prescription of 'Local authority' under section 2(viii)(2) of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act (37 of 1954) should not be postponed as it has been represented that the absence of the definition has led to legal complications. This Government therefore propose to issue rules in this regard in advance of the main set of rules. A draft of the rules proposed to be issued in the matter is appended to this letter.

3. I am to request that the draft rules may be placed before the Central Committee for Food Standards for consideration and their decision may be communicated to this Government at an early date.

DRAFT RULE.

"Local Authority" means -

(1) in any area in a district, as defined in the Madras District Boards Act, 1920 (Madras Act XIV of 1920), which is comprised within the jurisdiction of a panchayat constituted under the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950 (Madras Act X of 1950), the Panchayat concerned or if the Panchayat is dissolved or superseded, the authority exercising the powers and discharging the duties of the Panchayat under sub-section (5) of section 48 of the said Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950;

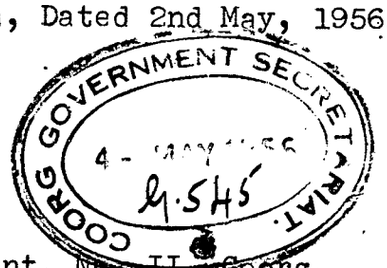
(2) in any area of a district which is comprised within the jurisdiction of any Township Committee constituted by the State Government, the Township Committee concerned; and

(3) in the case of all other areas in a district which are not comprised within the jurisdiction of such panchayats or Township Committee, the district board concerned or if the district board is dissolved, the authority appointed by the State Government to exercise the functions of the district board.

Dis.No.P.H. 265. Office of the Malaria & Health Officer, Coorg, Mercara, Dated 2nd May, 1956.

From

The Health Officer,
Coorg, M E R C A R A.



To

The Secretary to the Government,
General Department, Coorg,
M E R C A R A.

SUBJECT:- PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION ACT 1954 - EXECUTION OF - .

Sir,

Reference your endorsement No.B/10103/R.Dis.117/55 dated 3rd December, 1955 on the copy of the Letter No.F.41-58/55-PH, dated 1st November, 1955 from the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Health, New Delhi-2, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Coorg.

1. This State Government may suggest that this Act extends to the whole of Coorg including all Local Bodies under Section II (vii) and local authority as committies and all local bodies and Health Officer under Section 2 (viii).

2. The licencing authority for the whole of Coorg Health Officer under Rule 50 (2).

3. Whenever necessary this Government may take action under Sub-section (iii) and (iv) of Section 7 and Section 15 of the Act.

4. This Government has already appointed the Government Chemical Analysts of Government of Mysore as the Public Analyst for Coorg and this arrangements may be continued.

5. This Government will follow all the rules framed by the Gentral Government and when found necessary during the execution of the Act the rules framed by the Central Government are not suitable under particular condition, steps may be taken to frame rules suitable to the local condition.

Yours faithfully,

HEALTH OFFICER,COORG.

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IMMEDIATE.

Confidential

No.F.41-69/55-PH.
Government of India,
Ministry of Health.

New Delhi, the 7th September, 1956.

From

Shri K.C. Gupta,
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

To

The Secretary to the Govt. of Delhi,
Medical Transport & Charitable Endowment,
DELHI.

Subject:- Adulteration in Ghee - Complaint regarding-

....

Sir,

With reference to your letter No.F.6(11)/56-MT&CE(i), dated the 13th August, 1956, on the subject mentioned above, I am directed to say that the Govt. of India have noticed that the prosecution cases where adulteration was involved failed because of (i) non-declaration of "local area" and the "local authority" under sections 2(vii) and 2(viii) respectively of the P.F.A.Act, 1954 (37 of 1954) and (ii) non-observance of the proper procedure for taking samples under the said Act.

Attention in this connection is invited to the G/I, Ministry of Health letter No.F.41-58/55-PH, dated the 1st November, 1955, wherein the various necessary actions required to be taken by the State Govts. under the said Act were brought to their notice;

It is requested that these legal loop-holes may kindly be removed and necessary instructions issued to the authorities concerned to observe the proper procedure prescribed under this Act for taking samples. Action taken in this matter may kindly be intimated to this Ministry.

Kindly acknowledge receipt.

Yours faithfully,

Under Secretary.

No.F.41-69/55-PH. (Confidential)

Copy with a copy of the letter under reply forwarded for information and guidance to all State Govts. (except Jammu & Kashmir).

The receipt of this letter may kindly be acknowledged.

By order,

Under Secretary.

"KHURANA"

Submitted for perusal. The connected file is pending in the Finance Department. This may be kept pending till the main file (R.Dis.117/55) is received.

Resubmitted

The file R. Dis. 117/55 was submitted in connection with the appointment of Food Inspectors and declaration of 'Local area' and 'local authority' under Sec. 2 (viii) and 2 (viii) of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 (37 of 1954). The file was marked to F. Secy. on 16-5-52.

29/9/52.

Fin. Sy may pl. see that the file is returned as early as possible.

Fin Sy.

The file is returned herewith.

6/10/52.

Genl. Secy
Gen. Secy

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Copy of letter No.F.6(11)/56-MT&CE(i) dated the 13th August, 1956, from Shri P.R.V.Bhiman, I...S., Secretary (Medical Transport & Charitable Endowment) to Delhi State Government, Delhi, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Health, New Delhi.

.....

Subject:- Adulteration in Ghee. Complaint regarding-

...

I am directed to refer to Chief Commissioner's letter No.5261/ST/CC/55 dated the 26th December, 1956 on the above subject and to say that the Director of Health Services was advised to prosecute the Punjab Ghee Stores but he expressed his inability to do so. His reason was that Shri Baldev Raj Magistrate Ist Class who took the samples was not appointed a Food Inspector under section 9 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 and as such he could not take the samples for analysis. This view of the Director of Health Services is confirmed by a recent judgement delivered by one of the Magistrate (copy enclosed) for ready ready reference) wherein the Magistrate acquitted the accused on this very ground. It was, therefore, not possible to take any action as a result of the samples already taken against the Punjab Ghee Stores.

2. I am further to add that the Medical Officer of Health, Delhi Municipal Committee who is the Food Inspector has been asked to arrange several raids at intervals of the three stores of the Firm and to take samples and to take necessary legal action in case the samples are found adulterated.

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This judgment disposes of the following cases:

1. D.M.C. Vs Munshi Ram Ram Pershad
2. D.M.C. Vs Jagdish Pershad.
3. D.M.C. Vs Kishan Chand.
4. D.M.C. Vs Joti Pershad.
5. D.M.C. Vs Gri Raj Kishore.

2. In all these cases, the Delhi Municipal Committee made complaints against the respective accused, that the accused had been found selling articles of food in contravention of the provisions of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act and were therefore liable to be punished u/s 16 of the same Act. In all these cases the complaints were filed by an Inspr. who styled himself as Inspector under the Punjab Pure Food Act 1929, and stated that he had been authorised by the DMC by a resolution to institute the proceedings.

3. A common point of law that arose in all these cases was whether the prosecutions had been launched by or with the consent of an authority competent to institute or accord sanction to them. It may be agreed at once that the prosecutions were not launched by any purchasers referred to in section 12 of the Act. The Inspector who filed the complaints can by no stretch of imagination be called such a purchaser. In fact he did not claim to be so. It may also be agreed that the prosecutions were launched neither by nor with the consent of the State Government. The prosecution neither contended in arguements that any state authority or consent had been given to the Inspector to institute the complaint nor did it produce any evidence of such consent or authority.

4. The Inspector claimed that he had been authorised to initiate the proceedings by the Delhi Municipal Committee and that the D.M.C. was a local authority. The issue therefore has been narrowed down to the question: Can the Delhi Municipal Committee be termed a local authority within the meaning of the P.F. Act.

5. The term local authority has been defined in cl.2(viii) of the Act and reads as follows:-

Local authority means in the case of (1) a local area which is
(a) a municipality, a municipal board or municipal corporation.
(b) A Cantonment, the Cantonment authority.
(c) a notified area, the notified area committee.

2) any other local area, such authority as may be prescribed by the State Government under this Act.

The term local area has been defined in cl.2(vii) of the ACT AND SAYS;

'Local area' means any area whether urban or rural declared by the State Govt. by notification in the official Gazette to be a local area for the purposes of this Act.

6. The facts emerge from these definitions:-

Firstly there can be no 'local area' unless it has been declared to be so in official gazette for the purposes of this Act.

Secondly 'Local Authority' has been defined in reference to local areas only. Thus where there is no local area within the meaning of this Act there can be no ' local authority' there.

7. Delhi has not been declared a local area for the purposes of this Act. The prosecution was given several opportunities to show any notification which may have been published in the gazette declaring Delhi to be a local area under this Act and the D.M.C. cannot be a local authority.

8. I therefore find that the prosecutions have not been made by a person

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1/4

authorised to do so by a local authority. When the local authority does not exist the question of its consent having been given to the prosecutions does not arise.

9. It is true that if the ordinary meaning of the words were taken, the words 'local authority' would cover the Delhi Municipal Committee. But I object to adopting such an interpretation for two reasons. Firstly, when a phrase or term has been defined in an enactment then for the interpretation of that enactment the specific meaning assigned to the phrase or term in it, and not the general meaning of the phrase of term should be adopted. Secondly there is apparent a sound objective in defining these terms in the Act. Through these definitions the legislature wanted the State to control the territorial application of Act. This objective would be frustrated if the general meaning of the term local authority was accepted for the interpreting this Act.

10. It is a pity that offences of such heinous nature as food adulteration should go unpunished on account of legal loop-holes but so long as such loopholes afford them the way the offenders will escape through them the court can do nothing but regret with others the unfortunate position.

11. I therefore hold that the prosecutions of the accused is illegal, and I acquit them.

Announced.

30.4.56.

Sd.Balmukand.
M.I.C.

2389

No.F.14-18/56-PH.
Government of India.
Ministry of Health,

New Delhi-2, the 7th September, 1956.

From

Shri K.C.Gupta,
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

To

The Secretary to the Government of Uttar Pradesh,
Public Health Department, Lucknow.

Subject:- Administration of the P.F.A.Act, 1954(37 of 1954)- Appointment of Food Inspectors in Cantt.Boards.

.....

Sir,

With reference to the corresponsence resting with this Ministry's letter No.F.41-2/55-PH, dated the 23rd December, 1955, I am directed to say that the Government of India agree that the Assistant Health Officers and Sanitary Inspectors of the Cantonment Boards who are qualified for appointment as Food Inspectors in terms of Rule 8 of the P.F.A. Rules, 1955, may in consultation with the Cantonment Boards be appointed as such by the State Governments under sub-section (1) of section 9 of the P.F.A.Act, 1954(37 of 1954) in the Cantonments in their respective areas. Necessary action to declare the contonments as "local area" under section 2(vii) of the P.F.A.Act, 1954, may also be taken by the State Governments (as was pointed out in this Ministry's letter No.F.41-58/56-PH, dated 1.11.55) if not already done.

Submitted for perusal. The connected file is pending in the Finance Department. This may be kept pending till the main file is received.
8/9/56
8/9/56

2. The State Government may also appoint in consultation with the D.G.A.F.M.S., Ministry of Defence a Medical Officer of the Cantonment, concerned, as the "Health Officer" for the purpose of section 10(1)(c) of the P.F.A.Act, 1954, (37 of 1954) by an executive order.

3. A copy of the notifications as well as the executive orders issued by the State Government in the matter may kindly be furnished to the Government of India, Ministries of Health and Defence.

Kindly acknowledge receipt of this letter.

Yours faithfully,

Under Secretary.

Ack. card is put up for signature
12/9/56

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-2-

No.F.14-18/56-PH.

Copy, with a copy of this Ministry's letter No. F.41-2/55-PH, dated the 23rd December, 1955, forwarded to all other State Governments (except Jammu and Kashmir) for information and similar necessary action.

By order,

Under Secretary.

No.F.14-18/56-PH.

Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to the Ministry of Defence, with reference to their U.O. No.7869 LC/D(C&L), dated the 23rd August, 1956.

2. The Cantonment Boards may kindly be asked to submit their proposals to the State Governments concerned for the appointment of qualified Asstt.Officers of Health & Sanitary Inspectors as Food Inspectors for the purpose of P.F.A.Act. 1954.

.....

By order,

Under Secretary.

No.F.14-18/56-PH.

Copy forwarded for information to the Directorate General of Health Services, New Delhi.

By order,

Under Secretary.

Arneja